

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

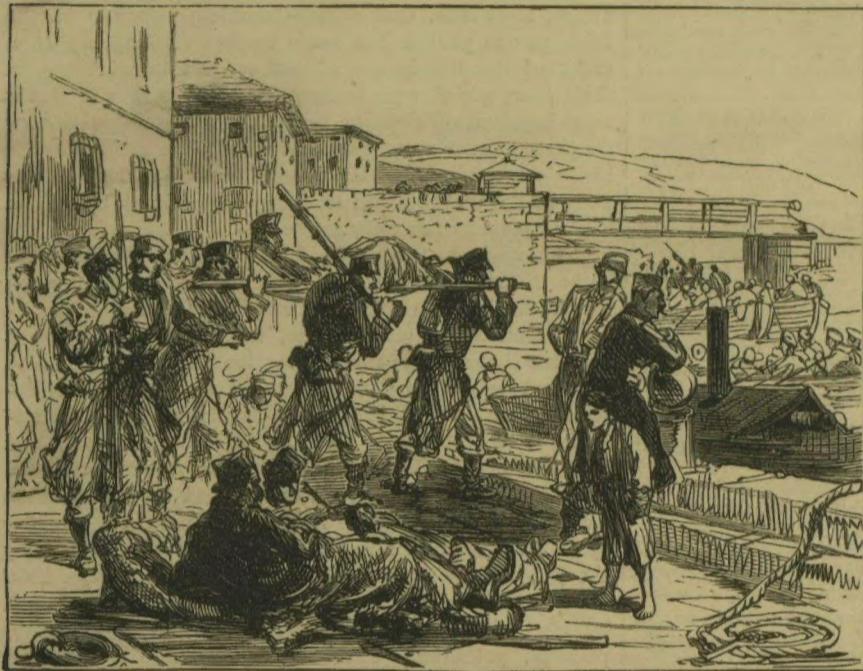


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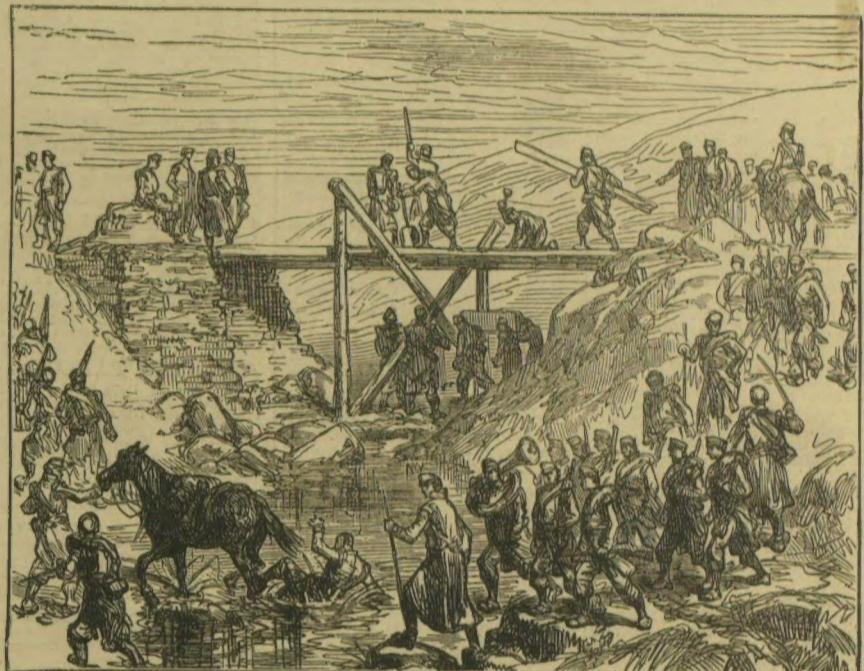
No. 1856.—VOL. LXVI.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1875.

WITH SIXPENCE.
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



WOUNDED CARLISTS EMBARKED FOR SAN SEBASTIAN.



ENGINEERS REBUILDING A BRIDGE BETWEEN LARRAGA AND OTEIZA.



CARRIAGE OF THE ROYAL TRAIN UNDER CARLIST FIRE BETWEEN LOGRONO AND BURGOS.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

BIRTHS.

On the 25th ult., at Manor House, Heath, near Wakefield, the wife of Edward A. Mackie, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 25th ult., at The Hayes, Swanwick, Derbyshire, the wife of Fitzherbert Wright, Esq., of a son.

On the 24th ult., at 96, Eaton-square, the Countess of Feversham, of a daughter.

On the 26th ult., at the Government House, Ottawa, her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin, of a son.

On the 2nd inst., at 18, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the Countess of Donoughmore, of a son.

On the 1st inst., at 3, Queen Anne-street, Lady A. Howard, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 25th ult., at All Saints' Church, Ennismore-gardens, Alexander Francis, eldest son of A. P. E. Powell, Esq., of Hurdroit House, Wiltshire, to the Hon. M. S. A. Winn, youngest daughter of Lord and Lady Headley.

On the 1st inst., at the Episcopal Chapel, Dalkeith, by the Rev. W. B. Bushby, Lieutenant-Colonel John Fletcher Hathorn, of Castle Wigg, Wigtonshire, to Miss Charlotte A. Dick Lauder, second daughter of the late Sir John Dick Lauder, Bart., of Fountain Hall and Grange, and of Lady Anne Dick Lauder.

DEATHS.

On the 21st ult., at New Hall, Lady Catharine, widow of General Buckley, aged 73.

On the 3rd inst., at his residence, Cheltenham, Sir Alexander Ramsay, Bart., of Balmain, aged 61.

On the 2nd inst., at 90, Cornwall-gardens, South Kensington, Mary Anne, wife of Major Elwon, aged 41. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

On the 27th ult., at his residence, The Hafod, Abergavenny, General Edward Haldane, Madras Army. Deeply lamented.

On the 25th ult., at his residence, 16, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, Alexander Bailey, M.D., F.G.S., aged 51, after a few hours' illness.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 13.

SUNDAY, MARCH 7.

Fourth Sunday in Lent. New moon, 10:30 a.m. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10:30 a.m., the Rev. Prebendary E. Auriol; 3:15, the Rev. Canon R. Gregory; 7 p.m., the Rev. J. Richardson, minister of Camden Chapel, Camberwell. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon George Prothero.

St. James's, noon, the Lord Bishop of Oxford. Whitechapel, 11 a.m., the Very Rev. Dr. Merivale, Dean of Ely; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Miller.

Savoy, 11:30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Moncill, Honorary Chaplain to the Queen.

Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, Reader at the Temple.

French Anglican Church of St. John (La Savoy), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3:30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouvier, Incumbent.

MONDAY, MARCH 8.

Hospital Sunday Fund, public meeting at the Mansion House, 3 p.m. London Institution, 5 p.m., Travers Course (Mr. J. Bryce on Trade Marks and Trade Names).

Medical Society, 8 p.m., anniversary. Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. M. Barry on Architecture).

Royal Geographical Society, 8:30 p.m. (Lieutenant V. L. Cameron on the Southern Half of Lake Tanganyika).

Monday Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m. Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (the Rev. A. Ragg on Tools).

TUESDAY, MARCH 9.

Bristol Races. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. Garrod on Animal Locomotion). Photographic Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. F. Yorke's Photographs of the Transit of Venus).

Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8:30 p.m. Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Sir Duncan Gibb on Ultra Centenarian Longevity; the Rev. D. L. Heath on Molecules and Potential Life).

Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Railway Working and Statistics).

Society of Arts, African Section, 8 p.m. (the Rev. H. Waller on Livingstone's Discoveries).

West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m. (the Rev. Dr. C. R. Gordon on Early Astronomical Instruments).

Quebec Institute, 8 p.m. St. Paul's Cathedral, Lecture, 8 p.m. (the Dean of Norwich on the Lord's Prayer).

Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m. ("Hymn of Praise" and "Statua Mater").

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOM.			WIND.		
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum at 10 P.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
24	29.284	31.2	30.3	97	10	25.5	35.9	E.N.E.	.200
25	29.462	35.3	31.8	89	6	32.0	42.0	E. S. E.S.E.	.046†
26	29.457	39.7	33.6	84	10	34.5	45.3	E. E.N.E.	.708
27	29.635	31.9	28.3	88	10	31.0	28.7	E.N.E. N.N.E.	.275
28	29.743	30.9	27.6	80	10	30.5	33.7	N.N.E. N.E.	.313
1	29.739	31.4	29.0	92	10	30.0	33.6	N.N.E. N.E.	.405
2	29.791	31.7	29.0	91	10	30.5	34.6	N.N.E. N.E.	.356
									.000

* Melted Snow. † Rain and Sleet.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m. —

Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.319 29.439 29.324 29.611 29.753 29.748 29.787
Temperature of Air .. 30.1° 34.5° 38.6° 33.6° 31.4° 30.7° 31.7°
Temperature of Evaporation .. 29.2° 33.8° 36.7° 31.7° 30.2° 29.8° 30.2°
Direction of Wind .. E.N.E. S. E.N.E. E. E.N.E. N.N.E.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 13.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
43 2	2 23	2 24	2 28	3 17	3 35	4 13

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—This Evening, and during the Week, the revived Comedy, HOME, with Mr. SOTHERN in his original character of Colonel White. Mr. Lytton Sothern. Preceded, at 7.30, by a New Comedietta, A FAIR ENCOUNTER; concluding with THE SERIOUS FAMILY—Aminadab Sleek, Mr. Buckstone. Stage Manager, Mr. Cox.

A MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY AT OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Lord Dundreary, Mr. Sothern. To commence at Two, and terminate at a Quarter to Five.—HAYMARKET THEATRE.

LYCEUM.—HAMLET.—Mr. HENRY IRVING.—Every Evening at 7.45. Hamlet. Characters by Messrs. Henry Irving, T. Swinburne, Chippenden, Compton, E. Leathes, G. Nevile, T. Mead, H. B. Conway, F. Clements, Beveridge, &c.; Miss G. Pauncefort and Miss Isabel Bateman. Preceded, at 6.30, by FISH OUT OF WATER—Mr. Compton. Box-office open from Ten till Five; Doors open at 6.30. Sole Lessee and Responsible Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1875.

If that country is to be esteemed happy whose annals are dull, Ireland ought to be approaching a high state of national bliss. For some time past we who live on this side of St. George's Channel have certainly not had occasion to complain of the undue share of attention demanded either from Parliament or from the public by Irish political topics. The stream of affairs in the sister isle has, until quite recently, run on with unwonted smoothness. The accounts which have reached us represent the population as being singularly free from ordinary crime. Agrarian outrages have been steadily diminishing in number. Material improvement has been making gratifying progress. The interest taken in the wellbeing of Ireland has ceased to be that of a feverish kind. We are aware, it is true, that a considerable proportion of the Irish people profess but small respect for Imperial rule, and that the indulgence of national sentiment takes, in their view, a higher place than good government. But it must be admitted that the political annals of the country for three or four years past have not been crowded with historic scenes of critical moment, and that Ireland has gone on her way without exacting from Great Britain an undue amount of anxiety or care.

This week, however, she figures prominently upon the stage of public notice. She has not thrust herself upon it; for the Tipperary election may be regarded as an episode, albeit a significant one, in her affairs. But it happens that some of those exceptional laws under which she has been governed of late are drawing to their prescribed term, and it has to be determined by the Legislature how far they shall be suffered to lapse, and how far it may be deemed necessary to renew them. The statutes which have been framed and sanctioned within the last decade for the purpose of meeting special aspects of mischief in Ireland are known by the general designation of the Peace Preservation Acts. Considered one with another, they undoubtedly trench largely upon the civil rights of the Irish people—more so, perhaps, potentially than actually. Those rights have been placed by them very much in the hands, and at the discretion, of the Executive Government, instead of remaining under the guardianship of public law. It is not, we believe, a matter of complaint that they have been wantonly or unnecessarily put in abeyance. Here and there cases of official obtrusiveness and lack of discrimination have occurred; but, on the whole, the legal restraint imposed upon law-abiding citizens has been rather nominal than real. It is an unquestionable grievance, however, for loyal subjects to have their political or civil liberties held at the mercy of the officers of the State instead of under the protection of established institutions, and to be compelled to accept the common freedom of citizenship as a favour instead of as a right.

Time has brought round for decision the question whether Ireland may not now be governed upon normal, and not upon exceptional, principles. The question is one which ought to assume no party aspect. Unfortunately, it has done so, to some extent. Ireland has been a battleground upon which party conflicts have been fought again and again. Possibly it was under the predominant influence of this spirit that the Premier, at the time of the last general election, urged as one reason for condemning the Liberal Administration then in power that the Government of Ireland was one of a more severely stringent character than could be found in operation in any other country of the world. Impressed, it may be, by his own utterance, Mr. Disraeli intimated last year his hope that the severity of rule to which he had previously referred might be relaxed in the course of the present Session. The motion of Sir Michael Hicks Beach, on Monday night, may be regarded as the practical interpretation of this promise. We regret that the expectation excited by the Prime Minister's words should have been so large; that the proposed redemption of his pledge should be so limited; and that the boon (small as it is) should have been offered to the Irish people by the Irish Secretary in terms so devoid of sympathy with the feelings of the sister nation. That which has been conceded by the measure introduced to Parliament on Monday last is possibly, we may even venture to say probably, as much as could have been wisely conceded at the present time. It is not much. It releases the newspaper press from exposure to summary suppression and confiscation. It abolishes the extraordinary power of the Lord Lieutenant in specially proclaimed districts, as far as regards the preventive authority which might be brought to bear by his warrant upon persons found out of doors at night, upon strangers in the district unable to give a good account of themselves, and upon the closing of public-houses. And it places the manufacture of gunpowder and other explosives under the

SPECIAL NOTICE.
DAY PERFORMANCES OF THE
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.
The New and Successful Programme of the
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS
EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT;
Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, Three and Eight.
MR. HUGH DOUGHERTY,
the American Humorist and Comedian, will appear, in addition to the great and powerful Company of Forty Performers. The whole of the new and charming Ballads have been pronounced by the leading journals of the metropolis to be the best and most successful that has been produced for a very considerable period.
Price 1s. 6d. for Boxes, 5s.; Areas, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Juveniles under Twelve half price to Area and Stalls. 5s.; Areas, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. Tickets and places at Austin's office, from Nine a.m. till Six p.m.

provisions of a law applicable to the whole of the United Kingdom (proposed to be introduced by the Home Secretary), instead of under the more restrictive and exceptional law by which it is now regulated in Ireland. All the other provisions of the Peace Preservation Acts will be retained and consolidated. They are not intended to constitute a part of the permanent rule of the country, nor is it likely that they will be harshly administered. Practically, we may suppose, they will scarcely abridge any liberty which the loyally disposed desire to exercise. But it cannot but be confessed that, even if these laws have been imposed by necessity, and are to be regarded merely as transitional, they constitute a heavy burden which, if mainly sentimental in its character, is nevertheless grievous to be borne.

We are somewhat afraid that political, but more especially national, sentiment is not sufficiently understood or appreciated in this practical age. The Irishman of to-day has been made by a long succession of historical events which have largely contributed to mould his mind. Through a long course of years his forefathers were so harassed by cruelly oppressive laws that it ought not to be wondered at if they regarded law as their chief enemy. Opposition to "the powers that be," sometimes irrational, oftentimes reckless, has become traditional with the Celtic race in Ireland. The strength of that feeling is, no doubt, abating. The character of law, as well as the view taken of it by Irishmen, is more in accordance with a common sense of justice; but we must wait patiently for another generation or two before the traditional temper which is the offspring of tyranny can be expected to subside into contentment. The Imperial Government needs to bear itself towards Ireland with special patience; to guide its affairs with a firm but a kindly hand; and, even when obliged to resort to the extreme of authority, to use, at the same time, the soothing balm of sympathy and conciliation.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, arrived at Windsor Castle yesterday week from Osborne. Her Majesty received the Right Hon. the Premier at dinner on Saturday last. Princess Christian visited her Majesty. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. T. J. Rowsell officiated. The Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley dined with her Majesty on Monday. The Queen went to Kew on Tuesday and visited the Duchess of Cambridge at Cambridge Cottage. Her Majesty gave audience to the Earl of Derby on Wednesday, after which the Japanese Minister was introduced to the Queen and presented his credentials. Major Robert Stuart was also presented to her Majesty on his appointment as Agent and Consul-General to Hayti and St. Domingo.

Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, has walked and driven out daily in the Home and Great Parks.

The Queen will hold a Court on Monday next, and a Levée on Wednesday next, at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty will also hold a Drawingroom on Friday, the 19th inst., at the same palace.

By command of the Queen, the Prince of Wales held a Levée on behalf of her Majesty, on Monday, at St. James's Palace. The Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Duke of Teck attended the Court. The usual state etiquette was observed, and the presentations numbered about 150.

Lady Abercromby has succeeded the Countess of Caledon as Lady in Waiting to the Queen. Lord Elphinstone and Mr. Donald Cameron (of Lochiel) have succeeded the Earl of Dunmore and Colonel the Hon. Augustus Liddell as Lord and Groom in Waiting, and Colonel H. L. Gardiner has arrived at the castle as Equerry in Waiting, to her Majesty. Lieutenant-General Viscount Bridport and Colonel the Hon. H. Byng have left the castle.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales returned to Marlborough House on Saturday last from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Eastwell Park, Kent. Their Royal Highnesses dined with the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House. The Prince and Princess attended Divine service on Sunday at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. Thomas Helmore, the Rev. John Troutbeck, and the Bishop of Chichester officiated. The Duke of Edinburgh visited their Royal Highnesses on Monday, and remained to luncheon. The Prince held a Levée at St. James's Palace. In the evening the Prince and Princess went to the Strand Theatre, and on Tuesday their Royal Highnesses went to the Lyceum Theatre. The Prince was formally elected Grand Master of the Freemasons, on Wednesday, at the quarterly communication of the United Grand Lodge, and his Royal Highness has fixed April 28 for his installation at the grand festival to be held in the Albert Hall. The Prince and Princess gave a dinner-party at Marlborough House. Covers were laid for twenty-six. M. Josef Horvath, cimbal-virtuoso, played a selection of music after dinner. Their Royal Highnesses will give a ball at Marlborough House on Wednesday next.

The Countess of Morton has succeeded the Countess of Macclesfield as Lady in Waiting to the Princess, and Lieutenant-Colonel Teesdale has succeeded Major-General Probyn as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne are on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Eastwell Park.

His Excellency Count Beust has arrived at the Austrian Embassy, Belgrave-square, from Dresden.

Entertainments have been given during the week by the Duke of Cambridge, the German Ambassador, the French Ambassador and the Countess de Jarnac, the United States Minister and the Misses Schenck, the Duke and Duchess of St. Albans, Earl Stanhope, the Earl of Abingdon, Earl and Countess Beauchamp, Lord Carlingford and Countess Frances Waldegrave, Viscount and Viscountess Holmsdale, Viscountess Combermere, Lord and Lady Vernon, Sir John and the Hon. Lady Sebright, Sir Charles Forster, M.P., and Lady Forster, Sir Augustus and Miss Clifford, the Right Hon. the Premier, the Right Hon. the Speaker, and the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, M.P., and Mrs. Lowe.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Andrew, J. H., to be Vicar of Hartington, Derbyshire.
Bramley, H., Vicar of Ufford.
Croxton, W. M., Vicar of Gaddesby, Leicestershire.
Davis, J. G., Vicar of All Hallows', Exeter.
Evans, E. A., Vicar of Kirk Hallam, Derbyshire.
Gibbs, G. L., Rector of St. Michael's, Queenhithe, with Holy Trinity the Less.
Scott, J. H., Rector of Skelton, Cumberland.
Taylor, E. S., Rector of St. Ann's, Sutton Bonington.
Walter, G. W., Vicar of St. John the Baptist's, Clayhill, Enfield.

A mission week has been held at Exeter under the supervision of the Bishop and with the co-operation of all sections of the Church.

The Rev. E. Morlock, on resigning the Incumbency of Southend Chapel, Kent, has been presented with a very handsome testimonial of two costly épergnes, to which every seat-holder in the chapel subscribed.

The Bishop of Ely has issued a circular to the clergy of his diocese recommending them to promote working-men's clubs or British workmen's public-houses, as combining the advantages of ordinary public-houses without their temptations.

The annual meeting of the members and friends of the Church Association was held, yesterday week, at St. James's Hall, the chair being occupied by Mr. T. R. Andrews. The report recommended strenuous resistance to the allowance of eucharistic vestments or the eastward position of the celebrant, and contended that Convocation as at present constituted was not a suitable body to revise the rubrics.

The remains of the late Sir Charles Lyell were interred in Westminster Abbey last Saturday, Dean Stanley officiating. The Duke of Argyll, Mr. Justice Grove, Professor Huxley, Sir E. Ryan, and Dr. Hooker were amongst the pall-bearers. A funeral sermon, with especial reference to the deaths of the distinguished geologist and Sir W. Sterndale Bennett, was preached in the Abbey on Sunday afternoon by the Dean, who selected as his text this passage in the first chapter of Genesis: "The earth was without form and void."

The Convocation of the Northern Province met again at York on Thursday week, when the Bishop of Carlisle moved, as an addition to what is known as "The Black Rubric," a resolution declaring "that no peculiar doctrinal significance ought to be, or is intended by the Church of England to be, attributed to the eastward position" of the clergyman in saying the prayer of consecration. Upon a division the motion was carried in the Lower House by thirty votes to eighteen, but was rejected in the Upper House, only the mover voting for it, while the Archbishop of York and the Bishops of Ripon and Manchester voted against it. On the following day Convocation was prorogued until April 12.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The senior mathematical scholarship at Oxford has been awarded to E. B. Elliott, B.A., Fellow of Queen's; and the junior to E. H. Hayes, Commoner of Balliol. Proxime accesserunt to the junior scholarship—A. M. Nesbitt, scholar of Corpus, and A. J. P. Shepherd, scholar of Queen's. Honourably mentioned—A. B. Walkley, scholar of Corpus. The Burdett-Coutts (Geological) Scholarship has been awarded to W. B. Clarke, B.A., of Pembroke.

Dr. Willis, Jacksonian Professor at Cambridge University, died on Sunday last.—Mr. Duncan Burgess, B.A., scholar of Corpus Christi, and thirteenth wrangler this year, has been elected a Fellow of his college.

Monday being the festival of St. David's, the aquatic season opened at Eton with a procession of the college ten and eight car boats from Windsor Bridge to Surly Hall and back.

It has been some time in contemplation to form a rifle corps at Trinity College, Glenalmond, and last week the necessary instructions from Government authorising the formation of the corps were received. The new corps is attached as a subdivision to the 1st Perthshire Administrative Battalion of Volunteers. It is to be hoped that, at no very distant date, Scotland may find in a Glenalmond team a representative at the public schools match at Wimbledon.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, M.P., Chief-Secretary for Ireland, has accepted the office of a vice-president of the Royal Benevolent Society of St. Patrick.

The Committee of Privy Council on Education has issued the new code for 1875. The almost entire recasting of the standards of examination forms a feature of this document.

Consequent upon the appointment of Major Gossett, now Deputy, to the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons, the office of Deputy-Sergeant will be conferred upon Captain Erskine, of Cardross.

Mr. Pope Hennessy, C.M.G., at present Governor of the Bahamas, has been appointed Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, in succession to Mr. Rawson, whose term of office expires on April 20. The Governorship includes Barbadoes, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, and Tobago.

The British Government having accepted the invitation of the President of the United States to take part in the international exhibition to be held at Philadelphia in April, 1876, the Committee of Council on Education have been intrusted with the charge of the British section, and the Duke of Richmond has appointed Mr. Philip Cunliffe Owen, C.B., the director of the South Kensington Museum, to act as executive commissioner.

The Queen has been pleased, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, to grant a pension of £200 a year to Mr. Wood, in recognition of his labours at Ephesus, and the distinguished service rendered by him to science and history by the discovery of the site of the Temple of Diana, and by the acquisition for the British Museum of a most valuable collection of sculptures, architectural marbles, and Greek and Roman inscriptions, in obtaining which results his health has suffered permanent injury.

The Queen has approved of the following appointments to the Order of St. Michael and St. George:—Mr. Charles Du Cane, late Governor of the Colony of Tasmania, and Mr. George Macleay, C.M.G., who was formerly a member of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, and who accompanied Captain Sturt in his Australian explorations, to be Knights Commander; Mr. Augustus Charles Gregory, Surveyor-General of Queensland, who formerly rendered important and valuable services in connection with the exploration of Northern Australia; Mr. Walter Lowry Buller, the well-known ornithologist, author of "The Birds of New Zealand"; and Major Peter Egerton Warburton, of South Australia, who lately conducted important explorations in that colony and Western Australia, to be Companions of the Order. The Queen has also conferred the honour of knighthood upon Mr. William Henry Fancourt Mitchell, President of the Legislative Council of Victoria, and upon Major John Larkins Cheese Richardson, Speaker of the Legislative Council of New Zealand.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Frost and snow have once more interfered with racing arrangements; still, we appear to have escaped pretty easily this time, and Croydon only suffered to the extent of a postponement for one day. The only event to which we need refer is the Grand International Hurdle-Race, to which, for the first time in the history of hurdle-jumping, the sum of £500 was added. A field of nineteen went to the post, and the value of the stakes amounted to no less than £1225. Houghton (10 st. 10 lbs.), who has had a fairly successful career on the flat, having carried off the Newmarket Handicap and other good races, was made a warm favourite; but he had nothing to do with the finish, which was left to his stable companion, Industrious (10 st. 12 lb.), and Barton (10 st. 3 lb.), the former winning very easily by a couple of lengths. Industrious is by Blair Athol—Busy Bee, and must be made of cast-iron, as, though he is only four years old, this was his fifty-fifth appearance in public. At the time of writing, the United Kingdom Steeplechase has not been decided.

Just now misfortune appears to have marked Mr. Gee for her own. It is scarcely a month since he suffered a very heavy loss by the death of Lord Clifden, and on Saturday last, Thormanby, who was also his property, died suddenly at Newmarket. The pair were certainly worth fully £10,000, and we are glad to hear that Mr. Gee had insured the former, though not for his full value. No doubt the deaths of two such fashionable sires at comparatively early ages will cause many owners of such valuable stock to patronise the new insurance company. Thormanby was by Melbourne or Windhound, probably the latter, from "rare old Alice." He was bred by Mr. B. Plummer in 1857, and purchased as a yearling by Mr. Merry for 350 gs. He commenced his two-year-old labours at Northampton by winning a small sweepstakes; and as Mr. Merry very seldom allows a good youngster to eat the bread of idleness, it is not surprising that he ran no less than fourteen times in 1859, winning nine races, and never failing to obtain a place. The Lavant Stakes at Goodwood, and the Criterion and Prendergast Stakes at Newmarket, were his chief victories. In the following year he did not start until the Derby, when, ridden by Custance, he won very cleverly indeed, beating The Wizard, who had won the Guineas, Horror, and twenty-seven others. It is stated that Mr. Merry backed him to win upwards of £80,000. Within a few days of the Derby he had a bad attack of strangles; and, though he was a 9 to 4 favourite for the St. Leger, he could only run fifth to St. Albans; nor did he win again during the year. In the following season, however, he regained his best form, and set the seal to his Epsom victory by galloping home for the Ascot Cup in front of that good mare Fairwater, St. Albans, Parmesan, and Dulcibella. The welter weight of 9 st. 10 lb. proved too much for him in the Goodwood Cup, in which he made his final appearance. Thormanby was a very lazy horse, not possessed of a really high turn of speed, but one of the gamest of the game, and a stayer of the first water. His sons and daughters, on the contrary, have nearly always shown to the greatest advantage over the T.Y.C.; still, when one recalls the names of Plaudit, Thorwaldsen, Sunshine, Hester, Camel, Atlantic, Cachmere, and many others of lesser note, it must be admitted that Thormanby has "done the State good service."

Next week, when we have had an opportunity of inspecting the Oxford and Cambridge crews at work on the Thames, we shall give a list of their names and weights, with a few remarks on their respective performances.

Billiard players will be very busy during the next few days. On Monday, W. Cook will play D. Richards for the pyramid championship, which is at present held by the former; and, on the following evening Cook and John Roberts, jun., are to concede T. Taylor and S. W. Stanley 300 in 1500, for £200 a side. Both games will take place at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street.

As we were going to press we learned, with great regret, of the death of Mr. John Timbs, who was for many years connected with this paper.

A writer in the *Florist* suggests a mode of equalising the demand for meat with the supply—an occasional but systematic substitution of fruit, with bread or cakes, for more solid viands.

With a large number of persons on board, the Bessemer saloon steamer left Hull on Wednesday afternoon for London, this being her first voyage.

At the meeting of the Liverpool Town Council on Wednesday, it was agreed to vote £1000 for the erection of the statue of Mr. Alderman Walker, in recognition of his generous gift of an art-gallery to the town.

The portrait of Mr. W. Forsyth, M.P. for Marylebone, which we have engraved, is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company. That of Mr. Freshfield, M.P. for Dover, is from one by Reutlinger, of Paris.

A meeting, at which the Mayor presided, was held at Bradford, on Tuesday, to take measures for the purpose of organising a local fund on behalf of the sufferers by the famine in Asia Minor. A subscription list was opened, and £600 contributed.

The Portrait of the Prince Imperial in his uniform as a Woolwich cadet is engraved from a photograph taken by Mr. William Copp, Instructor of Photography in the Royal Military Academy there.

From Aden we have news of the wreck of the steamer Hong Kong while on her voyage from London to Japan. She struck on a sunken rock, on the 22nd ult., off the island of Abdul Kar, in the Gulf of Aden, and foundered. A lady passenger, five children, and six of the crew were drowned.

Some discoveries of Roman remains were made at South Shields, at the mouth of the Tyne, on Wednesday. An estate is being laid out upon the ancient "Lawa" there, by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. This is the supposed site of a strong Roman fortification connected with the Roman Wall. The "find" included a column 12 ft. high, a number of Roman coins, and other remains.

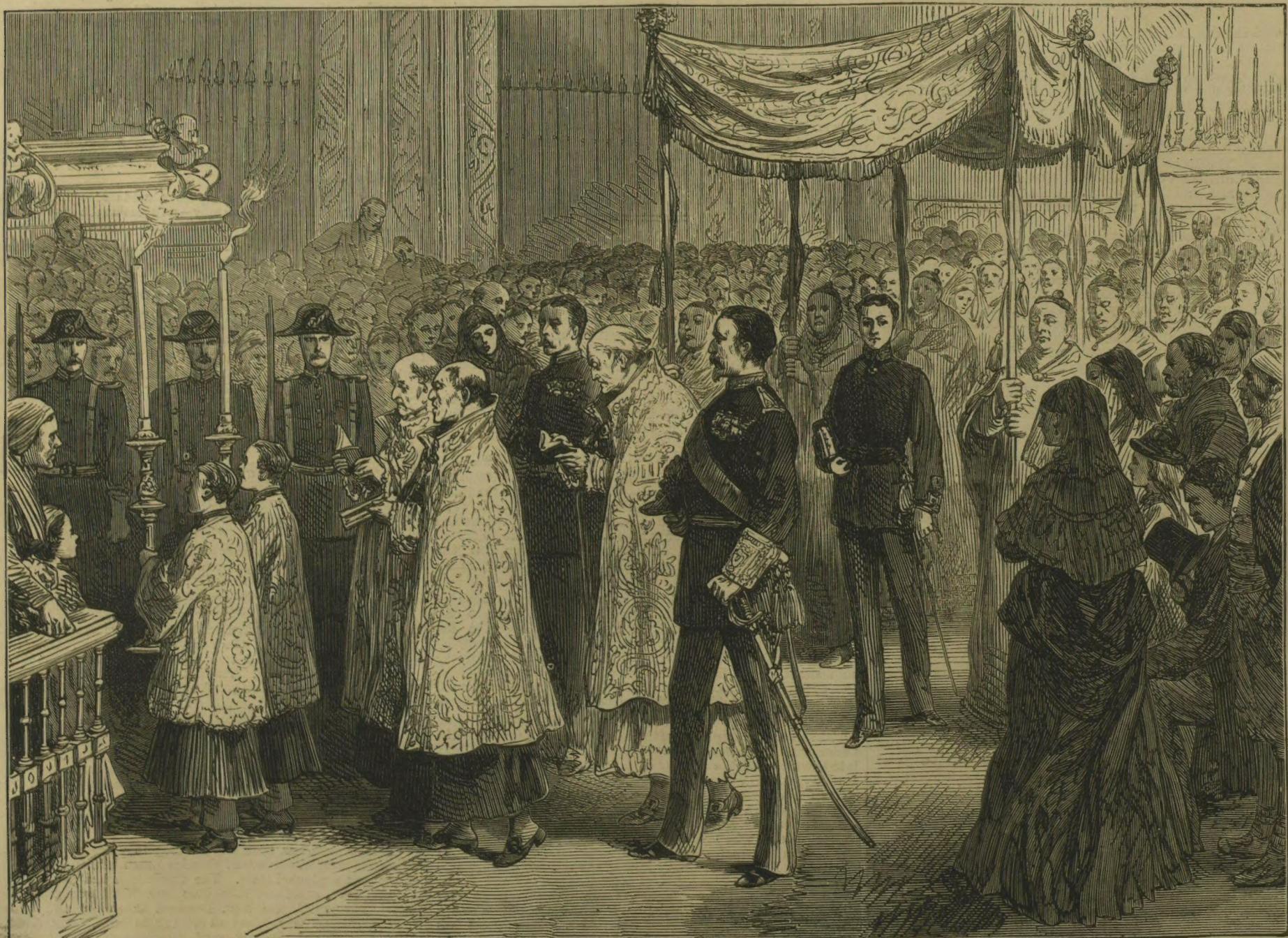
The nomination of candidates at St. Ives took place on Tuesday morning, when Sir Francis Lycett, Liberal, and Mr. C. T. Prad, Conservative, the late sitting member, were proposed; and on Wednesday, Colonel Wilkinson, Conservative, and Mr. Tillett, Liberal, were nominated for the vacancy at Norwich caused by the promotion of Mr. Huddleston: the polling at both places being fixed for Friday.

A movement has been set on foot to place some suitable memorial over the grave of Charles Lamb, which, it seems, is in rather a neglected state. The suggestion has been favourably received, and Lord Houghton, Mr. Wordsworth, and Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, the Rev. Derwent Coleridge, and others have expressed themselves as willing to help. Mr. Arthur Moxon, of No. 1, Raquet-court, Fleet-street, son of Emma Isola, "Elia's" favourite, will take charge of any subscriptions sent for this worthy purpose, the special shape of which the amount received will determine.

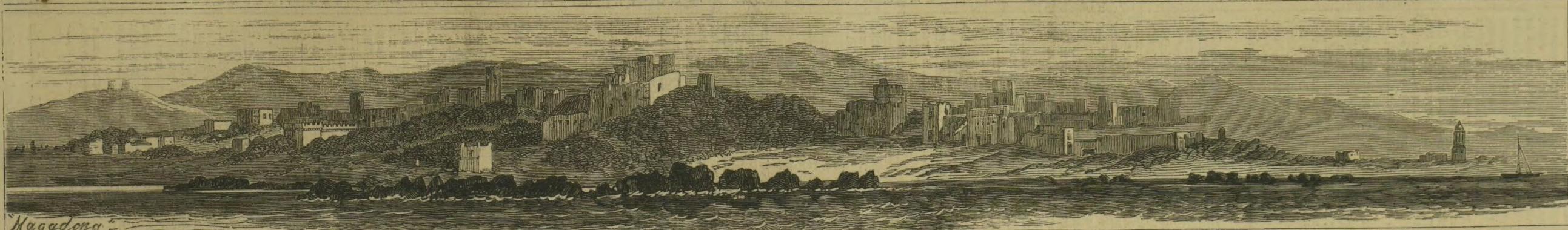
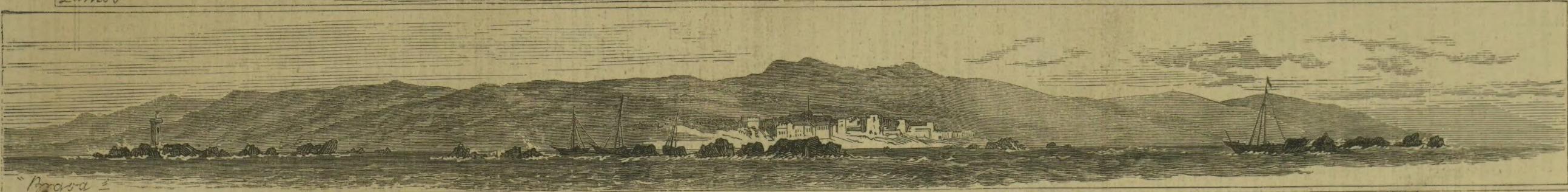
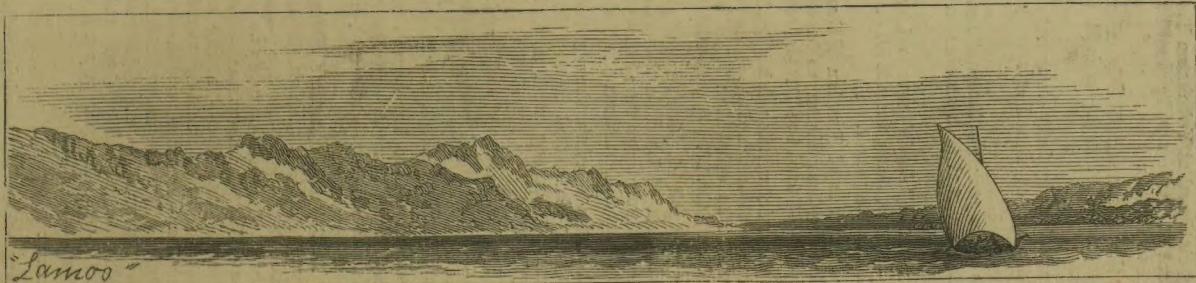
THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.



BARRICADED STATION ON THE ROAD TO SARAGOSA.



KING ALFONSO LEAVING THE CATHEDRAL OF BURGOS.



THE SLAVE COAST OF EAST AFRICA.

The exposure by Dr. Livingstone, in the letters sent home not long before his death, of the cruelties of the slave trade on the eastern side of Africa, was not left entirely without effect. Sir Bartle Frere, appointed by her Majesty's Government Special Envoy to the Arab Sultan of Zanzibar, conducted a series of negotiations for the suppression of that iniquitous traffic with fair diplomatic success. A small British naval squadron on the coast has for some time been employed in checking the operations of the Arab dealers who convey frequent miserable cargoes of captive negroes to the ports of the Red Sea and Persian Gulf. These unhappy people are brought down to the coast from districts far in the interior, especially from the shores of the great inland lakes, Tanganyika, Victoria Nyanza, and others lying beyond them. The Arab traders, whose caravans have long been accustomed to traverse that region at convenient seasons of the year, encourage certain tribes to make continual predatory raids upon their neighbours for the purpose of kidnapping children or young persons and women, to be sold in the slave-markets of Arabia and Persia. Zanzibar, an Arab seaport town on an island of the African coast, with the ports under its dominion along the opposite shore, has been the local head-quarters of this abominable commerce. It was most fully described by Captain R. F. Burton, in two volumes, "Zanzibar, City, Island, and Coast," published by Messrs. Tinsley in 1872.

We have on a former occasion given some views, from sketches made by a son of Sir Bartle Frere and by several officers of his suite or of H.M.S. Enchantress, showing the places on the coast to the south of Zanzibar, such as Quiloa or Kilwa, the Rovuma and Angoaxa rivers, and the Comoro Isles, in the Mozambique Channel. Captain Stratford Tuke, R.N., commanding H.M.S. Rifleman, has favoured us with other sketches, giving views of the principal places to the north of Zanzibar. Mombasa and Melinde, situated about three or four degrees south of the Equator, are the most important.

A good account of Mombasa is to be read in Captain Burton's book. This was a thriving Arab settlement in the middle ages. It was visited by Vasco de Gama, and was soon afterwards conquered by the Portuguese. They held it during two centuries, and built the fort, the Augustine Friars' Convent, and several fine churches. The harbour is the best on the East Coast of Africa, being sheltered by a coral island. The climate, though hotter than at Zanzibar, is much drier and healthier. There is a town population of 10,000, of whom nine tenths are of the Wasawahili and other native races. Missionaries, English and German, are here established; and it is proposed to form a colony of liberated slaves, as at Sierra Leone. Our view of Mombasa is one looking on the isle and fort, from the European graveyard on the neighbouring mainland. At Melinde, which is about sixty miles north of Mombasa, stands a pillar with a cross on the top, erected by the Portuguese to commemorate the voyages of Vasco de Gama. The lower part of the column has been built up, probably to strengthen it; the cross is sculptured with the arms of the famous navigator, who was here in 1476. Still further north are the small ports of Brava and Lamoo, which have recently been noted for murders of Englishmen, not unavenged by our naval forces on that coast. Mr. Heal, a merchant at Brava, was killed there in July last. Both places are the resort of slave-drivers trading with the Persian Gulf. The last view to which we refer is one of Magadona, which is the most northerly seaport town on this coast.

Recent news by the mail from Zanzibar is that, on Jan. 19, her Majesty's ships Nassau and Rifleman, with part of the crew of the London, under Captain Sullivan, bombarded and took possession of Fort Mombasa, after five hours' engagement. The enemy had seventeen killed and fifty-one wounded. No loss was suffered by the British. Mombasa has been handed over to the Sultan of Zanzibar. At the same time H.M.S. Thetis has captured two slavers, one containing 192 and the other 110 slaves. The Portuguese attacked a slave-barracoon south of Mozambique, containing 1000 slaves, but were repulsed with loss. The Thetis subsequently proceeded to attack the barracoon.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, March 4.

Now that the Constitutional crisis is at an end we are in the midst of a Ministerial one. After the definitive vote of the Constitutional measures, Marshal MacMahon, in accordance with the expectations of the public, originally sent for M. Buffet, who, with some pressing, eventually accepted the task of forming an Administration. Difficulties arose, however, when the President of the Republic insisted that a member of the Moderate Right—either M. de Kerdrel or M. Andral—should form part of the new Government. The Moderate Right, it will be recollect, voted against the Constitutional Bills, and it would have been contrary to all logic for one of its members to have a place in the Ministry. M. Buffet explained this to the Marshal, who, as is well known, is deplorably ignorant of the principles of Parliamentary Government. Upon learning, however, that were his design carried out, it would be impossible to constitute a majority, he abandoned it; and on Tuesday evening, by M. Buffet's advice, sent for M. Dufaure, who will very possibly be our next Minister of the Interior. Still, at the present hour nothing definite is known concerning the composition of the new administration, and it seems likely that the nominations will not appear in the *Official* until the close of the week.

M. Savory's elaborate and highly interesting report on the intrigues of the Bonapartist party has created a great sensation throughout the country. Each accusation that he brings against the Imperialists is supported by irrefutable proofs, and, finding that such is the case, the newspapers in the pay of the so-called Chiselhurst faction merely answer it with insult and abuse. It would have been difficult for them to do otherwise. The leading Imperialist scribes, MM. de Cassagnac and Dugué de la Fauconnerie, are especially expert in the use of scurrilous language, and during the last week the readers of the *Pays* and the *Ordre* have been entertained with a series of most violent articles against the Orleanist and Republican parties—effusions truly worthy of those Eatenswill organs which Dickens has immortalised. The Republican journals were formerly very fond of accusing the Bonapartists of having had a hand in the Commune; but, knowing to what extremes party warfare may be carried, the unprejudiced reader did not, as a rule, credit their insinuations. M. Savory, however, informs us to-day in his report that the Imperialists were most certainly mixed up in that terrible insurrection which resulted in the destruction of some of Paris's finest monuments; and the authority he invokes is the prefect of police, whose testimony is unimpeachable. M. Savory's report is too lengthy to admit even of analysis here; I may mention, however, that it contains some highly curious revelations concerning the powerful organisation of the Bonapartist party, and notably in reference to the means it employs for the propagation of

its doctrines. As regards the Nièvre election, M. Savory observes that the Parliamentary Committee has been unable to complete its inquiry, owing to the Minister of Justice having refused to communicate the different documents seized by his subordinates. The Committee accordingly calls upon the Assembly to compel him to produce them, a request which will undoubtedly be complied with, for never were the dispositions of the Chamber more anti-Bonapartist than at the present juncture. Indeed, it was mainly the fear and hatred which the Imperialist party inspires that induced the Orleanists to vote the Constitutional measures. At Tuesday's sitting in the Assembly M. Tailhand, the temporary Minister of Justice, demanded the immediate discussion of M. Savory's report, with the view of answering the accusations which it contains against him. The Chamber decided, however, to defer the debate until the constitution of the new Government.

M. Buffet has been almost unanimously re-elected to the Presidency of the Assembly. Should he, however, enter the administration he will in all probability be succeeded in his present office by the Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier, who has been nominated vice-president in conjunction with MM. Martel, De Kerdrel, and Ricard.

M. Offenbach's theatre, the Gaîté, is crowded every evening with enthusiastic audiences. The author of "La Belle Hélène" has revived his operetta, "Geneviève de Brabant," converting it into a veritable *farce*, and enriching it with ballets, cavalcades, and interludes of unexampled magnificence—the final transformation scene, due, I hear, to the imagination of a well-known English firm of scene-painters, being the most gorgeous that has ever been seen in Paris. The piece is, however, purely a feast for the eyes, not one for the ears; none of the artistes who sing in it, save Gabel, rising above mediocrity.

SPAIN.

Mr. Layard, our representative at Madrid, has expressed to King Alfonso the good wishes of her Majesty for the welfare of Spain. In his address to the King, Mr. Layard expressed her Majesty's hope that his Majesty's reign would be marked by a constitutional, enlightened, and tolerant policy. In the King's reply, which was very complimentary in other respects, there was no echo to or notice of these sentiments. The same reticence was observed in the King's answer to the address of the German Minister. His Majesty left Madrid on Wednesday week for the Royal residence at Pardo, in the environs of the capital. His departure was witnessed by a large and enthusiastic crowd. Royal decrees have been published at Madrid accepting the resignation of General Moriones as Commander-in-Chief in Navarre and appointing General Bassols as his successor.

Some particulars of the civil war, and of King Alfonso's entry into Pamplona, Logrono, and Burgos, are given elsewhere in connection with Illustrations received from our Special Artist.

ITALY.

The Senate has approved of the clause of the penal code maintaining the penalty of death by 73 votes against 36.

In a sitting of the Chamber of Deputies last week all the items of the estimates of the Ministry of Finance were sanctioned. During a debate last Saturday on the condition of the Italian navy, Garibaldi supported the recommendation of the Minister of Marine to sell several old vessels and construct more powerful ones. In Monday's sitting the chief clause of the bill approving the sale of old war-ships was adopted by a considerable majority in the form in which it was proposed by the Minister of Marine.

Prince Torlonia paid a long visit to Garibaldi on Wednesday. The Prince heartily approves the project of a port and harbour of refuge at Fiumicino.

GERMANY.

The Emperor drove out, on Tuesday, for the first time since his illness.

A Parliamentary dinner took place at Prince Bismarck's residence on Tuesday. Several Ministers, the President and Vice-Presidents of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, and about twenty members of the Upper and Lower Houses of the Prussian Diet were present. The Prince was in excellent spirits, looked brighter, and appeared physically stronger. The rumours lately circulating respecting Prince Bismarck's intended resignation have ceased.

Several German Catholic members have published a declaration against the recent Papal Encyclical Letter. They deny that the ecclesiastical laws have overthrown the constitution of the Church, and protest against the views expressed by the Pope on the subject. Finally, they call upon all Catholics who share their sentiments to sign the same declaration.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

A new Cabinet has been constituted in Hungary. Baron Wenkheim is President, Herr Szell Minister of Finance, and Herr Prezel Minister of Justice. The Croatian Minister and the Ministers of Public Instruction and of Militia remain. On the Left, M. Tisza is appointed Minister of the Interior, M. Simonyi Minister of Commerce, and M. Pechy of Public Works. At a conference of the members of the Deak party, held at Pesth on Monday, Baron Bela Wenkheim communicated the fact of his having been intrusted with the task of forming a new Cabinet; and he submitted a programme, on the basis of which a fusion of parties would be possible. The Deak party agreed to fuse with the Left Centre and support the Government in carrying out Baron Bela Wenkheim's programme. The new Hungarian Ministers were formally presented to both Houses of the Diet on Wednesday, and the President stated that, owing to the co-operation of members of both parties, they were justified in looking forward to a fruitful course of legislation.

The jury in Herr Ofenheim's case acquitted the defendant, at Saturday, on all the counts of the indictment against him.

AMERICA.

President Grant has approved the Civil Rights Bill which the Senate passed, with the omission of the school clause.

The Senate, according to the representations of President Grant and Mr. Bristow, has passed the Revenue Bill without amendment. It tabled the Revenue Bill by 30 votes against 29.

The Force Bill, authorising the President to suspend or limit the operation of the Habeas Corpus Act in Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Alabama, has passed the House of Representatives. The House has passed, by 149 votes against 80, a resolution declaring Federal interference with the existing Arkansas Government unadvisable. The bill for the admission of Colorado as a State of the American Union has been passed; but the bill for admitting New Mexico as a State was thrown out.

An accumulation of ice has caused a flood in Pennsylvania, which has done great damage to railways, factories, telegraph stations, and other property, and has driven about 15,000 work-people from their homes.

CANADA.

The Dominion House of Commons has passed the Marine Telegraph Bill.

Colonel Fletcher, Military Secretary to Lord Dufferin, lectured, on the 11th ult., before an Ottawa society, on "The

Defence of Canada." He recommends the establishment of a small standing army, with a thoroughly efficient staff; the careful protection of Quebec, Ottawa, Kingston, and Toronto; and the establishment of dockyards and arsenals at Kingston and Collingwood, with means, in case of war, of transforming the mercantile marine into a navy.

INDIA.

The famine reports and the Viceroy's minute thereon have been published. The estimated total cost will not exceed £6,500,000. About 100,000 tons of rice remained after relief operations were concluded. The total quantity of grain carried to the distressed districts was about 1,000,000 tons. Trade statistics vindicate the policy of not prohibiting the export of rice. The thanks of the Viceroy are conveyed to the subordinate Governments and to all employed in distributing and contributing relief.

The trial of the Guicowar of Baroda is proceeding. Two gharry-drivers deposed to having taken Mrs. Phraye's ayah on her second and third visits to the Guicowar's palace. Their evidence was contradictory on minor points. The ayah's husband deposed she had mentioned to him her visits to the palace. The letters which passed between the ayah and the Guicowar were produced, but Mr. Serjeant Ballantine objected to their being received as evidence. He eventually agreed, however, to admit that they afforded proof of the ayah taking an interest in Baroda politics. Sheik Abdoola, husband of Mrs. Phraye's ayah, on being cross-examined, contradicted his wife's evidence on some points. He never heard her speak of poison. Colonel Phayre, being examined, said he was ill in September and October last. His symptoms became worse on Nov. 6 and 7, and increased in intensity on Nov. 9. He attributed them to the sherbet he was drinking, and threw it out of the window. He then noticed a sediment which he thought was poison. Colonel Phayre also attributed his previous illnesses to poison. The Colonel was severely cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, and medical evidence was afterwards given respecting the poison which was said to have been administered to him. A man named Rowjee deposed to the effect that the accused, in witness's presence, gave Pedro, Colonel Phayre's butler, a packet said to contain poison, and told him to mix the drug with his master's food. Rowjee, one of Colonel Phayre's servants, was further examined on Wednesday, and declared that he and the butler, Pedro de Souza, were each offered a lac of rupees to poison the Resident. He added that he himself mixed with the sherbet a portion of the poison that was supplied, and he produced the remainder from his belt. On cross-examination he explained that he never had any quarrel with the Colonel, but only agreed to murder him because he was asked to do so by the Guicowar.

The Greek Chamber of Deputies will reassemble on March 17.

A submarine telegraph cable has been laid between the islands of Trinidad, Santa Cruz, and St. Thomas.

In Rome, Bologna, Florence, Genoa, Spezia, and in several other Italian cities, communications have been seriously impeded by the depth of the snow which has fallen.

M. Fechter broke his leg a short time since by a fall on the ice at Cincinnati, and amputation became necessary. His life is said not to be in danger.

The gigantic clock exhibited by Mr. Benson at the Exhibition of 1862 has been purchased for St. James's Cathedral in Toronto.

A despatch from Acheen, dated Feb. 23, announces that the Dutch have captured three fortifications in Lamara and one in Tibang. The Acheenese suffered considerable loss.

The European troops formerly stationed at Yokohama have been withdrawn. The British force of marines will proceed to Natal. The French troops return to France.

The Channel squadron—viz., the Agincourt, Northumberland, Monarch, Sultan, Resistance, and Triumph—arrived at Madeira on Wednesday week.

The French Academy of Sciences has, by forty-three out of fifty-seven votes, elected the Emperor of Brazil one of its corresponding members.

There is to be held in Paris this year an international exhibition, principally of matters connected with marine and river industries.

Prudhon's great picture, "Venus and Adonis" was sold by auction on Tuesday at the Hôtel Drouot, Paris, for £2670. It is said that Sir Richard Wallace is the purchaser.

Colonel Ivanoff, the Military Governor of Russian Khiva, has entered the territory of Independent Khiva to exact payment of the war indemnity demanded from the Turcomans.

It is proposed to organise a great international horticultural exhibition at Cologne, under the patronage of the German Empress and the Crown Princess. The exhibition is to be opened on Aug. 25 next and closed on Sept. 26.

The Cape Parliament will meet on April 14. Much agitation prevailed at the Cape on the publication of Lord Carnarvon's despatch respecting Langalibalele, and meetings were held at several places in opposition to the policy that has been adopted.

Further advices from South America confirm the news of the complete pacification of Peru, and state that during the revolution in Bolivia 700 persons, including women and children, were massacred.

Dr. Pegatt, a British subject, has been arrested and imprisoned at Aspinwall without any charge having been brought against him, and it is believed that the outrage was merely an act of angry caprice on the part of a Columbian official.

In addition to the particulars given in the Supplement of Mr. Margary's death, while he was engaged in the expedition to establish a route between British Burmah and the interior of China, we now learn that Mr. Margary and his five servants were killed at Manwyne, on the Talifu road, and some of the escort slightly wounded; the rest of the mission being at Tsitau, a place some distance short of it. As no other loss is spoken of in connection with the mission, it is to be conjectured that Mr. Margary has died in the execution of the special duty for which he was selected—viz., that of acting as pioneer to the expedition. The fact that he had safely passed over this very route alone so short a time since as January last would lead to the supposition of some misunderstanding on the part of the natives in the locality as to the objects of the mission, and renders the journals of this gallant and lamented gentleman of the utmost value. Mr. Margary was a proficient in Chinese, having studied at Pekin.

The Registrar-General's January return for the eight principal towns of Scotland shows that the high mortality caused by the cold, bleak weather of December extended into a part, at least, of January, the deaths registered in the eight towns in this month being 3564, being 479 above the last ten years' average for that month, corrected for increase of population.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Messrs. Cubitt and Co. have completed, at the expense of the Duke of Bedford, a roof over the large area on the south side of Covent-garden Market.

Official denial is given to the report that appeals made on behalf of the five dismissed letter-sorters have been intercepted by the Post Office authorities.

The Lord Mayor, accompanied by Mr. J. B. S. Vine, his private secretary, left Euston station on Thursday morning, on a visit to the Mayor of Liverpool.

Mr. H. A. Brassey, M.P., presided at the fourth annual festival of the Railway Officers and Servants' Association, which was held on Wednesday evening.

A public meeting was held on Tuesday night, at Clapham, under the presidency of Lord Aberdare, to support the establishment of a girls' public day school in that locality.

The first annual meeting of the Associated Employers of Labour was held, yesterday week, at the Westminster Palace Hotel. The report was adopted; and resolutions were passed approving the statement of receipts and expenditure.

A meeting of literary men was held on Monday (Mr. Tom Taylor in the chair), at which a resolution was passed to support the motion of Mr. Edward Jenkins, M.P., for a Select Committee to inquire into the whole subject of domestic, international, and colonial copyright.

Mr. J. Birnie Philip, sculptor, several of whose works are to be found in the principal public buildings of the metropolis, died on Tuesday, aged forty-eight; and in the list of deaths we notice that of Mr. R. W. Buss, a painter well known some years ago.

A deputation of the local government and taxation committee of the Corporation of London waited upon Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., and Sir James Elphinstone, M.P., last Saturday, and pointed out some objections to the form of the return for the new assessment of rateable property in the metropolis.

Mr. George Smith informs the *Daily Telegraph* that some of the Assyrian tablets discovered by him and presented by the proprietors of the *Telegraph* to the British Museum contain a much longer and fuller account of the creation and fall of man than the Book of Genesis.

The subjects given to the students by the Council of the Royal Academy for the two gold-medal competitions in painting are, Historical—Elisha meeting Ahab and Jezebel in the vineyard of Naboth; Turner—"Under the opening eyelids of the morn." The gold medal for sculpture will be given to the student who models the best group of a warrior bearing a wounded youth from the battle-field.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 98,326, of whom 36,799 were in workhouses and 61,527 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in 1874, these figures show a decrease of 10,512. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 438, of whom 320 were men, 98 women, and 20 children under sixteen.

An inquest was held, yesterday week, on the remains of Sir Charles Lyell, as the Coroner (Dr. Hardwicke) had heard that it was attributable to a fall. The oak coffin had to be unscrewed and the leaden one partly forced open in order to enable the jury to view the body of the deceased. The holding of the inquest was censured by the Home Secretary in the House of Commons on Tuesday.

Major Frank Bolton, the official examiner of the water supplied by the metropolitan companies, calls attention to the fact that the Act of 1871 provides power to compel the companies to give a constant supply, when the public authorities may see fit to move. The companies which are giving a constant supply in a portion of their districts are the Kent and East London.

The hundred and sixtieth anniversary of the foundation of the Society of Ancient Britons was celebrated, on Monday, by a dinner at Willis's Rooms—Mr. Osborne Morgan, M.P., in the chair. Mr. C. B. Shaw, the secretary, announced a list of subscriptions amounting to about £900, including 100 gs. from her Majesty, 50 gs. each from Lord Powis, Lord Tredegar, and Sir W. W. Wynn, and 30 gs. from the chairman.

The Earl of Aberdeen distributed the prizes gained by the students of the Female School of Art at the Museum of Geology, Jermyn-street, on Saturday last. The Queen's scholarship of £30 was awarded to Miss Alice Hanslip, two of whose drawings have already been purchased by her Majesty; the Gilchrist scholarship of £50 was awarded to Miss Florence Reason; and the Queen's gold medal, for modelling, was taken by Miss S. R. Canton.

Prince Leopold has presented, through Sir William Jenner, Bart., £50 to the funds of University College Hospital, and £50 to the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street; the Earl of Pembroke has sent £50 in aid of the funds of the Model Houses Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrial Poor, 121, Pall-mall; and the Mercers' Company has granted 50 guineas and an annual subscription of 10 guineas in aid of the funds of the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, located at Ventnor.

The Earl of Shaftesbury has suggested to the managers of the Notting-hill Workmen's Flower-Show and Home-Encouragement Society to offer prizes to wives for the maintenance of clean and tidy homes, and to give money prizes on account of the extra expense that might be incurred by the competitors. The noble Earl stated that he recently examined twenty-three houses in a street in Whitechapel without finding either a pail or a scrubbing-brush.

The Registrar-General's weekly return again shows the effect of the cold weather upon the public health in the metropolis. The number of births registered last week was 2348, and of deaths 1854. The births were 148 below, and the deaths exceeded by 173, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs rose last week to 576, which exceeded the corrected average weekly number by 191; of these 392 resulted from bronchitis, 114 from pneumonia, and 21 from asthma.

At the annual meeting of the governors of King's College Hospital, on Thursday week, Lord Hatherley presiding, resolutions were adopted expressing the grateful thanks of the governors and committee to the lady superior and the nurses of St. John's House for the kindness and devotion they have shown in the hospital. Lord Hatherley explained that recent difficulties had been entirely smoothed away. The gross income of the hospital for the past year had been £11,975, and the expenditure £12,177.

The annual general meeting of the Printers' Pension, Alms-house, and Orphan Asylum Corporation was held, on Monday, at the London Tavern. Twelve pensioners were elected. Sir C. Reed presided. The secretary read the statement of receipts and expenditure, and then the report, from which it appeared

that the society was never in a more flourishing condition than at the present moment. The gross amount of subscriptions was £2087, and the total funded property £18,348.—Earl Cadogan has consented to preside at the anniversary festival.

It was announced at the weekly meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, yesterday week, that, in deference to an opinion expressed by the Home Secretary, the bill for the purchase of the gas companies' undertakings had been withdrawn. In answer to a requisition from the Treasury that the board should submit annual financial statements to Parliament, a letter was approved by the board expressing willingness to supply all the information asked for as to the borrowing powers and resources of the board, but stating with respect to ordinary expenditure that triennial budgets might suffice.

Mr. Holland held an inquiry, on Monday, to ascertain the views of the persons interested in the preservation of Old St. Pancras and St. Giles's Churchyards, for which object a bill is now before Parliament. The views of the vestry were stated by their clerk, who objected to the freehold being left in the hands of the present owners, lest at any future time this should imperil the contemplated public improvements. The proposal of the vestry is supported by the Duke of Norfolk, who has ancestors in the old churchyard of St. Pancras, and by Baroness Burdett-Coutts, who has interested herself on behalf of the poor of that parish.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Newspaper Press Fund was held, last Saturday, at the offices in the Strand, under the presidency of Mr. C. L. Gruneisen. The report adopted by the meeting stated that the new members elected during the year numbered 36; the aggregate number of members on the roll was 320, of whom 226 resided in London and 94 in the provinces; 57 being the number of life-members. The grants during the year amounted to £509, the number of cases being 39. During the year the ordinary income had been £728, and there was an available cash balance at the end of the year of £584.—The Dean of Westminster is to preside at the next festival, on June 5.

Lord Hatherley will take the chair at the sixth annual meeting of the Charity Organisation Society, which is to be held at Willis's Rooms next Wednesday, the 10th inst.—The Lord Mayor will preside at a festival to be held at the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge, on Friday, the 19th inst., in aid of the funds of the Royal South London Ophthalmic Hospital.—The Postmen's Festival will be held at the East London Tabernacle, Burdett-road, on Good Friday.—The Lord Mayor has consented to take the chair at the annual meeting of the Princess Louise Home, Woodhouse, Wanstead, on May 19, and the Lady Mayoress will distribute the prizes.—The Hon. Justice Denman will preside at the anniversary festival of the United Law Clubs Society at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday, June 9.

The annual dinner in connection with the London Orphan Asylum, situated at Watford, of which her Majesty is the patron, took place on Tuesday evening at the London Tavern. Mr. Arthur Risdon Capel, treasurer of the asylum, presided. The chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, said that although this institution was called the "London Orphan Asylum," it nevertheless received inmates from all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, and the colonies, and consequently had a wider claim upon general sympathy and support than if its works were confined to the metropolis. As an instance of the efficiency in the education of the boys, he mentioned that last year, of the sixty who were sent up for examination at the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, only four failed to pass. The speaker concluded with a touching appeal to the sympathies of those present on behalf of the asylum. Mr. Edward B. Boor, the secretary, read lists of donations and subscriptions, headed by the yearly subscription of twenty guineas from the Queen, making a total of £2687.

A council meeting of the General and Associated Chambers of Agriculture was held on Tuesday—Lord Hampton in the chair. The report of the local taxation committee viewed with apprehension the repeated proposals made to extend over the whole country the expensive machinery of school boards, and the consequent large additions to the local rates; but they believed it would afford satisfaction if existing institutions were more fully utilised. The committee also expressed an opinion that the large number of officers which the Adulteration of Food and Drugs Bill necessitated would place upon the ratepayers an unfair liability for their remuneration. A committee of the Chamber has prepared some "proposals for a bill for amending the laws relating to agricultural tenancies in England," with a view to enable the Conservative party to arrive at an accurate idea of the views of farmers throughout the country.—In reference to this matter a deputation from the Farmers' Club waited, on Tuesday, on Mr. Disraeli to urge the necessity of Government legislation to secure to agricultural tenants compensation for unexhausted improvements.

ACCIDENTS.

The mansion on the estate of Killean, Argyleshire, the property of Mr. J. M. Hall, was greatly injured by fire on Saturday last.—A fire broke out in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, on Tuesday, and 1000 volumes were destroyed.

A gravedigger has himself been buried alive in a grave at Preston, through the giving way of the earth above him, and when taken out he was dead.

Dr. Hardwicke held an inquest, last Saturday, upon the body of Archdeacon Freeman, who had died from the effects of injuries received at the Chalk Farm station of the North London Railway. The deceased had stepped out of a train whilst it was in motion, and no blame attached to the company's officials. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

Near Brownhills station, on the London and North-Western Railway, an express train from Lichfield, proceeding to Walsall, on Tuesday morning ran into a coal-train standing on the line. The driver had only time to turn off steam and leap from his engine when the collision occurred. More than twenty of the passengers were injured.

The passenger-steamer Tuscar, trading between Dundee and Liverpool, was wrecked, yesterday week, at the mouth of the Tay. The passengers and crew of twenty-two souls, after exposure to terrible weather on the wreck for six hours, were rescued by the life-boats of the National Institution.

While on her voyage to Algoa Bay the Union Company's mail steamer Celt was lost on the 7th ult., at Quoin Point, Long Bay, about one hundred miles east of Capetown. The passengers, crew, mails, and part of the cargo were saved.

A telegram from Melbourne of Wednesday's date states that the steamer Gothenburg has been wrecked on Flinder's Island, Port Darwin. She had on board eighty-five passengers, a crew of thirty-five men, and 3000 ounces of gold. Only four men are at present known to be saved. Three boats full of persons are adrift.—The steamer Norseman, from London to Rockhampton, has been wrecked on the Bunker Group. The crew were saved. Violent storms have prevailed on the Australian coast.

The Extra Supplement.

"REYNARD'S HOLIDAY."

The woodland scene in winter is very different from that of summer's wealth of living greenery; but there is a peculiar beauty in the trees showing their intricate variety of form, in bough, branch, and twig all bare of foliage, and bearing no other decoration than the exquisite snow-crystals of this austere, though invigorating, season before the budding time of spring. A certain wise and wary beast, among the natural tenants of the sylvan domain, has his own particular reasons, during the months of allowed chase, for preferring a frosty day, or one which keeps intact the carpet of unthawed snow, to the occasional visitations of a mild southerly wind. The fox, we doubt not, is perfectly well aware that his scent will not lie upon the ground under these conditions; and that the merry company of hard-riding country gentlemen, who delight in persecuting him for their sport, will stay at home, with the horses in the stable and the hounds in their kennel. It is a reprieve, a truce, a sort of holiday, for our artful four-legged friend, and we are not ill-pleased to meet him enjoying an unmolested walk through the silent glades and open clearings of his native forest. If he can find anything there to eat just now let him boldly indemnify himself for past endurance of hunger, and for the distress he suffered from being hunted across two neighbouring parishes on Friday last. We may congratulate Reynard that he gave his enemies the slip on that occasion; and they, too, may get another day's sport out of him when the return of more favourable weather lets loose the yelling pack at the edge of his well-known cover.

THE PARIS FISH-MARKET.

Though Parisian society, taking it for all in all, may not be pronounced entirely Catholic with respect to ecclesiastical observances, the season of Lent has yet its prescribed effect upon the dietary arrangements of many private families. This circumstance, which, of course, tells rather against the butcher and in favour of the fishmonger, gives a certain appropriateness to the subject of our present Illustration. Everybody has heard of the Halles Centrales, erected in place of the old Marché des Innocents, on the site of that ancient cemetery from which the bones of so many thousand dead were removed to the Catacombs a hundred years ago. The markets occupy a space of fifteen acres, with a series of grand and commodious pavilions, chiefly of brick and iron or zinc, and with vast underground cellars for the storage of various merchandise in the trade of eatables. Meat, fish, poultry, vegetables, bread, fruit, butter, and cheese, are to be inspected and purchased here in their several compartments of this great emporium; and it is best to visit the place at an early hour of the day. Among the ordinary crowd of customers, mostly women, here soliciting the attention of the vigilant salesman and his assistants, will be found many *bonnes* and housekeeper-servants, as well as homely matrons of the middle class, eager to provide acceptably for the domestic repast. The market-porters, lifting one basket of fish after another upon the marble table, allow the intending buyers to look at the wares offered for sale; and each bid is promptly recorded by the young lady seated above, who acts as clerk, under the direction of that experienced man of business standing beside her desk.

THE KASHGAR LADIES' OMNIBUS.

Amongst the legacies for which the fair ones of Kashgar owe a debt of gratitude to the former rulers of the country and to Chinese ingenuity, the means of travelling comfortably from place to place in well-built arabas or carts is not the least. In these days there are regular omnibuses, which run at fixed hours in Kashgar, to and from the Yangt-Shahr and the old city, a distance of five miles. A single passenger pays a sum equal to about three farthings for the ride. The more rigid observance of Mohammedan rule, since the arrival of the present Ameer in the country, has resulted in the setting apart of special carriages for the ladies, where they seem, however, to be perfectly at their ease, only putting down their veils and checking their chat when some Mollah or functionary of the law happens to pass. Other arabas run regularly between the cities of Kashgar and Yarkund, a distance of 120 miles, which they accomplish in five stages, the cost of a seat being no more than about 1s. 10d. The sketch we have engraved is by Captain Chapman, R.A.

The War Office has decided to terminate the arrangement by which Major Moncrieff's services and inventions have been secured to the Government. The arrangement was that he should be paid £15,000, at the rate of £1000 per annum. Having now served ten years, he is to receive the balance, £5000, and the engagement will end.

Amongst the Parliamentary papers issued on Monday was Mr. Doyle's report on the emigration of pauper children to Canada. Personal observation and inquiry have led Mr. Doyle to discover many grave defects in the present system. He is decidedly of opinion that girls should not be sent out at a later age than from seven to eight; at later ages they have formed ties and attachments the recollection of which, when the novelty of their new position has worn off, renders them discontented with it, and this leads to constant complaints and changes of situation.

Mr. C. V. Riley, State entomologist, Missouri, has made a most exhaustive report on the natural history of the phylloxera, and has recapitulated the best remedies for the pest which have yet been discovered. Of these one of the most effective is submersion, or inundating the vineyard, for twenty-five or thirty days in September, and an occasional inundation for one or two days during growth. Carbolic acid added to water in the proportion of 1 per cent, and the solution poured into deep holes around the vine made by a crowbar or an augur, has been found useful. Bisulphide of carbon introduced into three similar holes—about two ounces of the liquid into each—and the holes then plugged up, is a remedy which at one time was considered very promising, but the results have fallen short of the expectation. The liquid, being very volatile, rises in vapour, which pervades the soil. But it is very inflammable, and liable to explosion from the contact of fire, and it is doubtful whether the pest will be killed by any dose which does not injure the vine. The application of manures which strengthen the plant and at the same time are hurtful to the insect has been found useful, such as potassic salts with guano, soot, and cinders. The vines of France suffer more from the pest than the vines of America, on the same principle apparently that diseases imported into a new country are more formidable than in the old. But grafting on the roots of the more resistant varieties of vines may finally render the plague comparatively innocuous. This plan is now being tried in France with promise of good results.



THE LENTEN SEASON IN PARIS: THE FISH-MARKET.



THE LADIES' OMNIBUS, KASHGAR.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Even up to the beginning of this week the House of Commons has not been over-exerting itself. The zeal of private members—generally so irrepressible—has not been very much developed on the notice-paper; and thus it came to pass that one evening Sir George Jenkinson had a field all to himself whereon to canter a hobby of his. For many a Session he has been prevented by inexorable adverse circumstances from cleansing his bosom of a weight of grievance on the subject of turnpikes. It is tolerably well known that, when it is wished to typify what is uninteresting in a Parliamentary subject, it is always said that it is as dull as a debate on a turnpike bill; so that no wonder that something like years have passed ere the constant member for Wiltshire could liberate his mind. Now, however, he had an opportunity to his heart's content; and, truth to say, he did not misuse it; for, though he is capable of going on in a dreary monotone, with his eyes carefully fixed on the Speaker, for an unlimited number of hours, he kept his speech—which must have been the accumulation of years—with a moderate compass; and, as no one was listening, it produced no disagreeable effect. But one effect it did produce—namely, that it gave the initiative to a drowsiness which pervaded the discussion for a long time. It seemed as if the air was impregnated with the aroma of hydrochloral, the modern nepenthe; and its power was most marked on the Minister who was charged with watching and summing up the debate, for he nodded, his eyes closed, and at last, in desperation, to keep himself awake, he intervened with his statement much sooner than was expected. His speech, too, was dreamy, and he confessed to neglect of consideration of the subject, and gave one the idea that he had carefully kept all documents connected with it out of his official bureau, for fear of their soporific influence. Anon Mr. Bromley Davenport broke the spell with a few cheery and chirruping sentences, and presently Mr. Bright struck in with a speechlet, every sentence of which was a sarcastic comparison of the late with the present Ministry, the latter being, as he insinuated, servile imitators of the former. This roused Mr. Disraeli, and he retorted in his best manner, gave back sarcasm for sarcasm, and obtained that most satisfactory of all tributes to what he said—namely, universal laughter. He seemed keenly to enjoy the chance of breaking a lance with Mr. Bright.

Somehow, it has happened that the Irish members have not put their mark very decidedly on the proceedings of the House, although, to do Mr. Sullivan justice in the performance of his duty as temporary leader of the Home-Rulers, he has been vigilant, prompt, and equal to every occasion; but his interventions have been mostly episodical. Not to speak it profanely, nothing could have been more dreary than the lengthy address of Mr. John Martin when moving for papers connected with the conviction of John Mitchel. He did not exhibit any of that quaintness of manner and phraseology which generally characterises him, but seemed as if he was making a manifesto in regard to, and giving a history of the wrongs of, the Irish people since the Flood, the chief of which was that England did not prevent the failure of the potato crop for six consecutive years. In fact, he topped irrelevancy and nullified the question with absolute success. But there was an exception, for Mr. C. E. Lewis, who, for some reason or other not very obvious, is member for Londonderry, was in something like a rage, and talked very big about his being bail for the loyalty, at least of Ulster; and he was going on with a swelling port, and much tumification of language, when he happened to let slip the words "unconditional allegiance," which, it seems, is a phrase which may not be uttered with impunity in the House, as being too much akin to doctrines of which Sacheverell was the zealous apostle. Like a flash of lightning Mr. Sullivan was upon him, and more than hinted that he had best take care, lest he should be sent to the Tower, as some of his betters had been ere now, for a breach of privilege. The Speaker held with the Irish member, and Mr. Lewis was quenched, and perhaps a glowing screech of eloquence was lost to the world. Subsequently explanations were exchanged between him and the Speaker, which placed the suggested outrage on the House in a milder light. It would have been supposed that the subject of the Peace Preservation Acts, Ireland, would have gathered the Irish members together in force, and that there would have been a fiery debate when it was found that the relaxations in these highly penal statutes was to be but infinitesimal, and that, with slight exceptions, their provisions were to be continued for five years more. But neither of these things occurred; the members for Ireland were present in but scanty numbers, and the debate scarcely ever grew out of the region of calmness, except when Lord Robert Montagu was straining his voice up to tones so loud, in the hope that what he said would be equivalent to substantial eloquence; and, instead of stretching far into the small hours, it died of inanition about eight o'clock, the *coup de grace* being given to it by an attempt of a gentleman from the south of Ireland to give a comic tone to it. One emanation from the Irish contingent especially deserves notice; for Mr. Sergeant Sherlock, a sage, grave man, of ripe age, and a lawyer versed in the driest branch of law, has been moved by an impulse of gallantry to signify that he will endeavour to persuade the House to consent to the removal of the grating in front of the Ladies' Gallery, so that they shall no longer be immured in a sort of cage, suggestive of Eastern usage in regard to the fair sex.

Again there has been a spasmodic attempt to measure the Opposition with the Government. Though one of the most frequent of "revolts" against the late Ministry, it would seem that Mr. Fawcett has given in, to some extent, his allegiance to the Liberal party, as a party, and he has allowed the Opposition to make him the body (without the usual epithet) upon which a party experiment was to be tried. At any rate, his motion on the education of agricultural children was selected as a test of, it can hardly be said the strength, but the weakness, of the Opposition. As may be supposed, he made a weighty speech, which, however, would have been more agreeable to listen to if every word had not been an emphasis; and the House went into a regular up-and-down debate. It can hardly be said that liveliness was the predominant feature of the discussion, possibly the subject did not admit of that sort of illustration. Most of those who spoke are familiar to tedium, as exponents, from their different points of view, of the principles and practice of education; and they pounded on, without any particular deviation from their normal methods and modes. Notably Mr. Forster showed zeal and patience in the way in which he sat, for many a dreary hour, from the commencement to the culmination of the debate; and Lord Sandon was rather happy in his conception and execution of a lightly-touched general reply. But it is noticeable that the House, for the first time this Session, got into a frisky mood. The motion and amendments which were proposed to it were most ingeniously complicated, and, as it happened, it was within an ace that all that would be left of the original motion would have been the words "that it is desirable." However, what may be called a "dividing spirit" came over honourable gentlemen on both sides; and there began that process which consists in a series of motions for the adjournment of the debate and of the House alternately, which has been often

carried on until most unhallowed hours in the morning. But Mr. Disraeli, with admirable tact and in the pleasantest of manners, intervened, deprecated any divergence from the normal quietude and unantagonism of the Session, and acceded to the adjournment of the House, when, despite the efforts of a plump of Home-Rulers, who would be thus debarred from John-Mitchelising the House at a late hour, which was their intention, there was a sudden break-up, as joyous as that of a school, and the Irish patriots were left lamenting or, perhaps, rather indignant.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week the Patents for Inventions Bill was read the second time, after a debate in which Lords Granville, Belper, Hatherly, Selborne, and Cardwell, the Duke of Somerset, and the Lord Chancellor took part.

In answer to Lord Cadogan on Monday, the Duke of Richmond said that the Government did not intend to acquire the property of all the water companies in the metropolis, but that some of the companies have bills before Parliament which would tend to secure a better supply of water. The Elementary Education Provisional Order Confirmation Bill passed through Committee.

The Land Titles and Transfer Bill passed through Committee, on Tuesday, with comparatively little debate, it having been arranged to take the fuller discussion on the report. The Lord Chancellor brought in a bill for amending the European Assurance Society's Arbitration Acts, 1872 and 1873, which gives powers to enlarge the area of choice of arbitrators, which had become necessary because of the deaths of Lord Westbury and Lord Romilly, and also gives an appeal to the Court of Chancery in certain cases, where a third arbitrator might differ from the opinions expressed by those noble and learned Lords.

On Thursday their Lordships sat for only about half an hour, the Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment Bill having passed through Committee on the understanding that the amendment of the Duke of Buccleuch to retain the House of Lords as the highest Court of Appeal should be postponed until a further stage of the bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On the motion for Supply, yesterday week, a discussion on turnpike roads was begun by Sir George Jenkinson, who complained of the hardships caused to the ratepayers of various parishes by the present system of partial and piecemeal abolition of trusts, and moved a resolution in favour of an immediate and comprehensive measure for the future maintenance of roads. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hardcastle; and Mr. Pease, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Yorke, Lord George Cavendish, Mr. W. Egerton, and other members expressed general consciousness of the existence of a grievance; and it was suggested that the carriage duty might be given up as a measure of relief to the agricultural interest. It was also urged that the Government, when in Opposition, had pledged themselves to support a large measure of local administration. Mr. Slater-Booth and Sir Stafford Northcote defended the Government for not having as yet undertaken to deal with the question, but they submitted that it had not been lost sight of, and that its urgency was not so pressing that its solution might not be deferred for a Session or two. Mr. Bright was opposed to embarrassing the Government by a division. No good object was, he thought, to be gained by taunting the Government with inconsistency, nor was it exactly fair to expect them to do when in power that which they had urged ought to be done when in Opposition. Many things had happened since the party now on the Ministerial benches had clamoured in favour of a comprehensive measure of local administration. They would not give the late Government credit for a sincere desire to deal with the question. The present Government were now following the example of their predecessors. They wished to proceed gradually, and any attempt to force them would only retard the object all parties had in view. He therefore recommended that the friends of the Government should behave more generously to them than they had done to their predecessors when equally sincere in their desire to serve them. Mr. Disraeli remarked that Mr. Bright had characteristically introduced a great deal of acidity into a subject which hardly seemed to admit of it; but he entirely rejected the historical version which Mr. Bright had given of the conduct of the late Government. Certainly he had no recollection of such a pleasing prospect being held out by the late Government as that they would settle the question of local administration. There was an extraordinary proposal to devote to local purposes an ancient Imperial tax, but it never assumed a serious shape. In the last Parliament the Conservative party was in a minority; so that, if the late Government was beaten by a majority of one hundred, it must have been because its own friends had no confidence in it on this subject. With regard to this particular motion, he hoped it would be withdrawn. The Government would deal with the subject at the earliest possible moment, and he hoped they would not be stopped, as the late Government were, by the want of confidence of their own friends. After some remarks from Mr. Pell, Sir George Jenkinson withdrew his motion. Mr. Martin next moved for a copy of the list of jurors and of the panel selected therefrom, and of the jury which tried John Mitchel. After a few remarks from Mr. C. Lewis and Mr. Newdegate, the Solicitor-General for Ireland said, with regard to the papers, that the Government would not otherwise have been disposed to give them, but that, in fact, they could not give them, because they had not any such. The question of the composition of the panel had been tried out at the time, and not the slightest blame attached to the law officers or the sheriff. Mr. Sullivan and Mr. J. P. Smyth also spoke, after which Mr. Martin withdrew his motion.

On Monday Mr. Disraeli, premising that the right of appointing the Sergeant-at-Arms was entirely in the hands of the Queen, announced that her Majesty had been graciously pleased, considering the feeling that prevails in the House, to select Captain Gossett, the present Deputy-Sergeant, as the successor of Lord Charles Russell. Sir M. Hicks-Beach then called attention to the Peace Preservation Act in Ireland, and announced some modifications in the Act of 1870. There would be relaxations in the provisions relating to the possession of arms, the power to arrest persons out of their houses after nightfall, and the summary capture of strangers; while the law which allows the seizure and suspension of newspapers would be permitted to expire; but the Life and Property Protection Act and the Unlawful Oaths Act would be maintained. The course thus proposed by the Government was in the main approved by Lord Hartington; but it was signified by Irish members that, although they would not object to the introduction of the bill which is to effect these alterations, they would oppose it at every subsequent stage. Afterwards the Land Drainage Provisional Order Bill passed through Committee; the Epping Forest Bill was referred to a Select Committee; the Police Magistrates Salaries Bill was read the second time; the Common Law Procedure Act Amendment Bill was

read the third time; and Mr. Gibson brought in a bill to amend the Matrimonial Causes and Marriage Law (Ireland) Act.

In answer to three questions, on Tuesday, Mr. Cross characterised the holding of a coroner's inquest on the late Sir Charles Lyell as an outrage on decency, and signified that he had called the attention of the Lord Chancellor (who has jurisdiction over coroners) to the case. Mr. Fawcett called attention to the unsatisfactory condition of education in the rural districts, and moved that it is undesirable that a less amount of school attendance should be secured to children employed in agriculture than to those employed in other branches of industry. To this Mr. Pell moved, as an amendment, that it is undesirable to withhold from children employed in agriculture the advantages secured to children employed in other branches of industry by the services of her Majesty's Inspectors of Factories. On the part of the Government, Mr. Cross opposed both the motion and amendment. After a long debate, on a division, the motion was rejected by 229 to 149. Mr. Pell's amendment was then put, but objection was taken to it; the adjournment of the debate was moved, but not pressed, and a division was taken on Mr. Pell's amendment, then a substantive motion, and it was rejected by 226 to 150. A motion was then made by Mr. Wilbraham Egerton to the effect that it is inexpedient to legislate until the Agricultural Children Act be further tried. Mr. Locke moved the adjournment of the debate, and this was negatived by 227 to 144. Finally, a motion for the adjournment of the House was acceded to.

The second reading of the Universities (Scotland) Degrees to Women Bill was moved on Wednesday by Mr. Copper-Temple, and Mr. Maitland proposed that it should be rejected. After a debate which lasted till five o'clock a division was taken, and the motion was lost by 194 votes to 151. The Police Magistrates' Salaries Bill passed through Committee, and bills were brought in by Sir E. Wilmot to prevent imprisonment for debt on mesne process under foreign attachments, and by Sir J. Hogg to regulate the supply of gas to the metropolis. The Committee of the Public Worship Facilities Bill was moved by Mr. Salt, but was objected to by Mr. Monk, and ultimately the debate was adjourned.

On Thursday the House became crowded in every part soon after its meeting. In the peers' gallery were seated the Prince of Wales, Prince Christian, and several noble lords. In reply to a question from Mr. C. Lewis respecting the loss and subsequent recovery of Lady Dudley's jewels, Mr. Cross said that all the police knew about the matter was that on the day of the robbery information was sent to Scotland-yard concerning it. No further communication had taken place between the police and Lord Dudley. The usual advertisement had been issued, but whether the jewels had been found or not he could not say; the police had no hand in their recovery. He declined to express any opinion as to whether the notices referred to were contrary to law. Dr. Kenealy called attention to the recent speech made by the hon. and learned member for Poole (Mr. E. Ashley) at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, alleging that it was a breach of privilege as it regarded himself. In referring to the late election for Stoke-upon-Trent, Mr. Ashley was reported, in the *Isle of Wight Observer*, to have used the following language—"He blamed those who had the management of the election, who did not take care to bring forward a man to oppose Dr. Kenealy with power and will to come on the platform and tell the other side of the question. Had that been the case Dr. Kenealy would not have been a member of Parliament. He was sorry that Dr. Kenealy was where he was, and where he was not fit to be. He did think that a man who had put a witness in the box whom he knew to be a false witness ought not to be there" (Hisses and interruption.) Now, continued Dr. Kenealy, I wish to ask the hon. and learned gentleman whether that statement is substantially correct. Mr. Ashley, after some prefatory observations, in which he acknowledged that what Dr. Kenealy had read was virtually correct, said—I was attending an anniversary dinner of the Liberal Working Men's Association of Ryde, and, among other topics, I alluded to the Stoke election, and, as far as I remember, I virtually said almost exactly what the newspaper quoted by the hon. member has reported. I said that if the working men of Stoke had heard both sides of the question, I ventured to believe that the result would have been different. There were strong expressions of dissent which came from a small knot of persons on my right. I immediately wheeled round and said indignantly, "What! do you think that man would make a fit representative who is editor of the *Englishman*, and who put a false witness into the box?" (Loud cheers from all parts of the House.) I own that I used these words hurriedly and hastily, but I used them on the spur of provocation, and not without a certain underlying feeling and conviction that it is necessary now and then, even at the risk of encountering annoyance and trouble afterwards, to speak the truth (Cheers). I presume the hon. gentleman will not deny that he is the editor of the *Englishman*; and as to the second part of my remarks I will only say that the hon. member has only himself to blame. The opinion I expressed was the opinion which I had formed. I wish to say nothing more about that than this—that I did not speak from mere hearsay and the talk of the streets and newspapers; but I was speaking from what came under my personal observation when, as a member of the Oxford Circuit, I was present at a meeting of its members, upon whom had devolved the painful task of deciding whether the hon. and learned member should be removed from the bar mess. The question before us to-day—the question that I have to submit to the House—is whether I was justified in speaking as I did. I assure the House that I shall be ready to make any reparation if I have exceeded the privileges of Parliament; but I will venture to ask the House, before they proceed to decide upon the question, to remember that one of the most noted, and admired, and time-honoured maxims of our courts of equity is that those who come to ask redress must come with clean hands. I can only assure the House that I said what I did with no manner of personal feeling, but merely from a keen jealousy and sense of the dignity of this House, which, though I have been but a short time in it, I conceive is a desirable thing to do (hear, hear). Mr. Lowe: I wish to point out that I think we are embarking upon a dangerous course, and I wish to lay the opinions I have formed before the House. There is no doubt about our orders with regard to debate, that no member shall use unbecoming or offensive language to another; and if he does, that language can be taken down in writing by the clerk at the table, and the House can deal with that expression as it thinks proper. Is it right that hon. members of this House, feeling themselves aggrieved by language spoken elsewhere, should be allowed to come here and interrupt our proceedings? In reply to a suggestion from Mr. Disraeli that the hon. member had the tribunals of the country open to him, Dr. Kenealy observed that, after his experience, he confessed he had no respect for our courts of law, and should decline to resort to them for redress. On the suggestion of Mr. Bright, Mr. Ashley expressed his regret at having used the language on the occasion referred to, and the subject soon afterwards dropped. The Regimental Exchanges Bill, the first order of the day, was then proceeded with.

NEW BOOKS.

OFFICIAL HANDBOOK OF NEW ZEALAND.

The enterprising Prime Minister of our most promising Australasian colony, who has just arrived in London to arrange some business of his government, is the editor of this interesting volume. It consists of a series of descriptive and statistical papers, by twenty different hands, upon the actual condition of New Zealand, and of its nine several provinces. This subject is likely to engage, before long, a large share of public attention, not only because the attractions of that country for British emigrants, since the complete pacification of the Maori tribes, are more generally acknowledged than a few years ago, but further because of its geographical, commercial, and political relations to the nearest Polynesian groups inviting the touch of Christian civilisation. It has been reserved for the present Government of New Zealand, in a project lately brought before its Legislative Assembly, to set forth the practicability of such comprehensive and systematic dealings with the thousand isles of the South Pacific Ocean as may save them from the mischiefs inflicted by lawless and licentious adventure. That proposal, whenever and in whatever shape it may hereafter be revived, will be of an importance to the whole Empire, indeed to the world, likely to be enhanced by the recent accomplishment, through other agency, of the annexation of the Fiji Islands. At the last monthly meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, when the late Governor of New Zealand was present, testimony was frankly borne, in the speeches of gentlemen representing other colonies, to the statesman-like foresight and breadth of Mr. Vogel's conception. It may certainly be predicted that New Zealand will at least divide with New South Wales and Queensland the mighty task of reaching out to the far scattered insular peoples of the South Sea, to whom the blessings of Christianity have on former occasions been offered, the protecting reign of British law, the beneficial spread of our traffic and industry. The centenary of Captain Cook's chief maritime discoveries in that region has been worthily though unconsciously celebrated by the acts which we hail as an effectual pledge of this result. But New Zealand in itself, not looking beyond the extent of its principal two islands, which is just equal to that of Great Britain and Ireland, contains resources and presents advantages, now diligently improved by a constructive policy of singular boldness, which must soon command notice throughout the world. This collection, therefore, by Mr. Vogel, of authentic reports and essays upon the affairs of the colony in several aspects and departments, and upon the different conditions of its various provinces, is a very opportune publication. A mere outline of its contents may here be attempted for the guidance of the inquiring reader.

A brief historical sketch of the discovery and early settlement of New Zealand, by the well-known Mr. William Fox, of Wellington, commences the series; and this is followed by separate articles on the native race (written by Sir Donald Maclean, Minister for Native Affairs), on the present form of government (by Mr. Gisborne), the climate and the mineral and agricultural resources (Dr. Hector), the animal and vegetable productions (Mr. Travers), and notes by Messrs. Woodward, Knowles, Haughton, and other colonial officials, upon some of the institutions of the colony, its social, commercial, and industrial statistics, and its remarkably energetic departments of Public Works and Immigration.

New Zealand, situated in the South Pacific, 12,000 miles from Great Britain and 1200 miles from Australia, occupies a position not far from our own antipodes. Its situation, in one respect, is unlike that of the British Isles, in being at such a distance from the nearest continent; but there is a likeness to Great Britain and Ireland in the fact that New Zealand consists of two large islands, with some little ones adjacent; and it has, likewise, an open marine outlook, commanding the Pacific, as we have over the Atlantic Ocean. Its climate, too, may be compared to that of England for being tempered by very changeable winds and frequent rains, of moderate duration, not confined to one season of the year; but the cold of its winter, even in the South Island, is less than it is with us, except on the mountains and upland plains; and it is generally clear of fog. The northern extremity of New Zealand has a climate like that of Sicily, Greece, or Southern Spain and Portugal. The two main islands, each nearly 500 miles long, but in general not more than 150 or 200 miles broad, and in the north extremely narrow, are separated by a strait which is only thirteen miles wide at their closest point of approach. Much of their surface is very mountainous, Alpine in the South Island, volcanic in the North; presenting, on the whole, similar physical features and phenomena to those of Switzerland and Italy viewed together, with some features which are unique and wonderful. But the geological structure of New Zealand is such as will afford to its inhabitants the substantial advantages of mineral wealth, denied to Italy, which have so much contributed to the prosperity of Britain, in its stores of coal and iron, and other useful metals, besides the extensive and productive gold-fields. Petroleum oil, of quality as good as the American, is also found in the North Island. The forests of beautiful timber, the serviceable native flax, and the seacoast fisheries of New Zealand, are sure to become valuable sources of trade. But it is by the superiority of its conditions over almost every other country for some agricultural and pastoral occupations, that the success of the colony is mainly assured. Everything grown by the English farmer or English gardener, corn, roots, and fruits, will thrive much better in New Zealand with much less cost and care; our domestic cattle there find a most congenial home, the soil and climate being favourable to laying down English grass; and the sheep, more especially, bears a fleece of thicker and not less fine wool than he does in Australia, though New Zealand has not so vast an extent of wild pasture.

This desirable land was only seen and named in 1642 by Tasman, who did not go ashore. It was Cook, in October, 1769, who first set foot there; and he visited it again several times—the last time in February, 1770. Whalers, traders, and loose people from New South Wales, and some Wesleyan and Church of England missionaries, were the only European residents till 1840. The New Zealand Company, led by the Wakefield brothers and their friends, then sent out colonising parties, which formed settlements at Wellington, New Plymouth or Taranaki, and Nelson, on opposite shores of Cook's Strait. This induced the British Government, with some hesitation, to occupy New Zealand; and Auckland was founded, in the same year, by Governor Hobson for the Colonial Office, with the Church Missions and Bishop Selwyn established there. In the South or Middle Island, about 1818, Otago was founded by the Free Kirk of Scotland, and Canterbury, in 1851, by the Church of England, with a view to securing the moral benefits of religious education and association. These two provinces have far surpassed all the others in material riches, in growth of population, and in social prosperity. Westland, Marlborough, and Hawke's Bay are provinces of still later formation; and Southland, which was for a short time independent, is now part of Otago. The colonial history, therefore, of New Zealand does not extend back above thirty-five years. The remnant of the Maori race, numbering but 37,000 in the North Island and 3000 in the South, has given much trouble; but that seems

now to be past. Some of those people have adopted the peaceful habits of civilised life. A large part, however, of the interior of the North Island yet remains in the possession of the Maori tribes. There ought to be ample room for both races, without disturbing each other.

The total population of New Zealand is now 310,000. The country has 264,000 acres under grain crops, wheat yielding an average of 25 bushels to the acre, twice the average yield in America or in Australia; above one million acres are cultivated with artificial grasses; there are nearly twelve million sheep and half a million cattle. The yearly produce of wool exceeds forty-two and a half million pounds weight, worth above £2,700,000; that of gold comes to at least £2,000,000. New Zealand is already not far behind Victoria and New South Wales in the manifold production of wealth, and it can raise wheat for the bread of its own people, which those provinces can scarcely do. Its total exports amount to the value of six and a half millions sterling, all the produce of New Zealand; the ordinary imports are five millions and a half.

The political constitution, since 1852, is that of a thoroughly representative government, on a popular basis. The Governor, appointed by her Majesty, acts by the advice of Ministers responsible to the two Houses of Parliament or General Assembly. The Legislative Council is of forty-nine members, who are nominated for life by his Excellency. The House of Representatives consists of seventy-eight, elected by what is practically household suffrage. It has nearly the same powers and privileges as our House of Commons. But the sphere of legislation occupied by this General Assembly, at Wellington, the colonial capital, does not include provincial affairs. Each of the nine provinces, Auckland, Wellington, Taranaki, and Hawke's Bay, in the North Island, Canterbury, Otago, Nelson, Marlborough, and Westland in the South, is ruled by an elective Superintendent and Council, with, in some instances, a Provincial Secretary and other Ministers responsible to the Council. These provincial legislatures cannot deal with some matters—the Customs, the Crown lands, the coinage, post-office, lighthouses, and superior Courts of Law. But they dispose of a large share of the revenue from land sales, applying it to provincial works of improvement. It is now contemplated, however, to abolish the Provincial Governments, at least in the North Island. Below these institutions there are, in several important districts, as in the Timaru and Gladstone, or South Canterbury, district, elective Boards somewhat resembling the Quarter Sessions of an English county, to provide for local objects of utility. Town Councils, Road Boards, School Boards, and Health Boards are also in full working. Ample provision is everywhere being made for the education of children. Some facts of considerable interest are stated by Mr. Woodward, respecting the social condition of the colony, as shown by the statistics of industry, education, crime, savings-banks and life assurance, and postal correspondence. There is a twopenny rate of postage all over New Zealand, but a penny rate within the towns. Letters are delivered once or twice a day. Money orders can be sent by telegraph, and are paid instantly; and the wires extend all over both islands. Arrangements are now being made for a submarine line to Australia, which will connect New Zealand with London. One peculiar institution, which might, perhaps, be imitated with advantage in other countries, is that of a public officer to undertake the duties of trustee, where desired, for any private or personal interests usually secured by the appointment of trustees, as in a settlement for the benefit of a wife or children. New Zealand has set good examples of law reform and administrative organisation.

The Public Works Department, created in 1870, has spent more millions of money, raised by frequent loans, than some prudent folk can approve. But it is rapidly constructing a system of railways, nearly a thousand miles in aggregate length, to connect the provincial capitals and other towns with one another. Forty miles of railroad made by the Colonial Government, in addition to seventy miles previously made by Canterbury and Otago, have been opened for traffic. The Department has also made 1200 miles of good road, and opened 500 miles of bush-tracks; but in this road-making work it had been anticipated, to a large extent, by the administration of provinces and districts. Harbour improvements, waterworks for the gold-fields, and other useful objects, have not been neglected.

Connected, in some measure, with the importation of labourers for the public works is the provision for Government assisted immigration from Great Britain. This is conducted, at our end of the line, by the Agent-General for New Zealand, Dr. I. E. Featherston, and his staff, at 7, Westminster-chambers, Victoria-street. Free passages are granted to suitable persons—to navvies, farm labourers, ploughmen, gardeners, shepherds, and some country mechanics; to female domestic servants and dairymaids. Some assistance is also given to young married couples who can do the sort of work required. Immigrants arriving are received by Government officers, lodged and fed a few days till they find employers, or sent up the country. A number of letters from men and women of the working classes, addressed to their friends in England, Scotland, and Ireland, will be found here, giving a cheerful view of their position and prospects in New Zealand.

The latter portion of the volume is occupied by detailed local accounts of the nine different Provinces. Otago, the first in wealth and population, though not the oldest, confidently takes the lead. It comprises all the southern part of the South Island, being 160 miles long and 195 miles broad, with an area of 15,500,000 acres; but its surface is broken, like that of Scotland, by mountain ranges, inlets of the sea, long rivers, and lakes; yet there are 9,000,000 acres fit for cultivation. The climate is most invigorating, and the best for growing wheat, of which the average yield here is 29 bushels per acre. The inhabitants of this province already number 85,000. The capital city, Dunedin, at the head of Port Chalmers, is a busy and thriving place of traffic; Invercargill, in the south, and Oamaru, towards the Canterbury border, are towns of some importance. The gold-mining districts of the interior, the timber, stone, and various manufacturing trades of Otago, are described in this account. We are led to think Otago the most likely part of New Zealand, perhaps of all the British colonies, for an industrious and skilful man with a small capital. Next to this comes the province of Canterbury, which includes the extensive plain east of the Southern Alps, along the seacoast, from the river Waitaki to the river Hurunui. It has an area of nearly 8,700,000 acres, the plain being 2,500,000 acres. No country is better adapted for sheep, of which about three millions here find pasture. The agricultural progress of Canterbury is not less satisfactory. Wool and grain, indeed, are its staple produce. The population now amounts to 60,000, and Christchurch, the capital, adjacent to Port Lyttelton, is a town with many social attractions. The other provinces of the South Island have each its distinctive character. Nelson, on the shore of a bay in Cook's Strait, enjoys a delightful climate, and its mountain districts have much wealth of mineral ores. Marlborough, the chief town of which is Picton, yields timber and native flax, as well as corn and wool. The Hokitika, Greymouth, and other districts of Westland, with their rich gold-fields, are still more important.

The North Island comprises first Auckland province, with

its city of that name, till lately the capital of New Zealand, and with a territory including the narrow peninsula. It contains also the valley of the Waikato and Waipa, and the Hot Springs volcanic region, to Lake Taupo and Mount Tongariro. Auckland has many fine harbours, and an isthmus through which, near the chief port and town, a canal may easily be cut from sea to sea. Its products include the kauri pine and a variety of beautiful woods, the phormium tenax or indigenous flax, and the valuable kauri gum. The cheapness of land, small plots of which are actually given away to bona fide settlers, should invite agriculturists of limited means. The Coromandel and Thames gold-fields, like those of Westland and Otago, have drawn thousands of diggers and miners, now using costly machinery, to seek the precious metal. Iron and coal are found in abundance, but have not yet been much worked. In foundries and manufactures of metal, in shipbuilding, rope-making, carpentry, soap-boiling, and other industries, there is much to be done in Auckland. The population is about 66,000, not reckoning the Maoris, and the capital city is one of 21,000 people. Wellington, to the chief town of which, situated in Port Nicholson, the colonial seat of Government has been removed, is a province but half the size of Auckland. Its central position recommends it for the political metropolis, and so it was arranged in 1865. The description of Wellington and its territory, by Mr. H. Anderson, is very precise and complete, but we cannot here notice its details. Of the Manawatu district, with the special settlement founded in 1871 by Colonel Fielding, for the "Emigrant and Colonist's Aid Corporation," presided over by the Duke of Manchester, an interesting account is given. The Wanganui, also, and the Hutt Valley districts, appear to be in a promising condition. The other two provinces of the North Island are Taranaki, or New Plymouth, on the west coast, and Hawke's Bay, with Napier its capital, on the east; both favoured with a salubrious and agreeable climate, with a fertile soil, and with beautiful scenery; both destined, we cannot doubt, to become the home of many thousands of happy English families, living in plenty and in every household and neighbourly comfort.

We have perused these descriptions of the nine provinces with much gratification. They are prepared by competent hands, Messrs. M'Indoe, W. M. and A. Maskell, the Rev. Dr. Kidd, H. Anderson, and several others, from official information, upon the authority of the respective Provincial Superintendents. The present chiefs of the Provincial Executives are Mr. Macandrew, Otago; Mr. W. Rolleston, Canterbury; Mr. Williamson, Auckland; Mr. Fitzherbert, Wellington; Mr. Curtis, Nelson; Mr. Bonar, Westland; Mr. Ormond, Hawke's Bay; and Mr. Carrington, Taranaki. The Marquis of Normanby has just succeeded Sir James Fergusson as Governor of New Zealand. Other useful information will be found in this Official Guide, which is illustrated by the aid of two maps, seven photographic views of places, and twenty-five wood engravings. The entire work, to which Mr. Vogel supplies a judicious introductory chapter, seems worthy of New Zealand, in some respects, the most interesting example of British colonial enterprise, and of the vigorous growth of our social life upon the remotest shores.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE HON. GEORGE C. NORTON.

Hon. George Chapple Norton, Recorder of Guildford, died on the 24th ult., at his brother's residence, Wonersh Park, Guildford. He was born Aug. 31, 1800, the second son of the Hon. Fletcher Norton, a Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland, by Caroline Elizabeth, his wife, only daughter of James Bulmain, Esq.; was grandson of Fletcher, first Lord Grantley; and brother and heir presumptive to the present peer. Mr. Norton received his education at Winchester College and at Edinburgh University, and was called to the Bar in 1825. He sat in Parliament for Guildford from 1826 to 1830, was for a short time in 1827 Commissioner of Bankrupts, and from 1831 to 1837 was magistrate of the Lambeth Police Court. He was D.L. of the Tower Hamlets, and J.P. for Surrey, Yorkshire, Middlesex, Kent, Essex, Herts, and Westminster. Mr. Norton married, in 1827, Caroline Elizabeth Sarah, second daughter of the late Thomas Sheridan, and leaves one surviving son, Thomas Brinsley Norton, Esq., now heir presumptive to the barony of Grantley. The Hon. Caroline Norton, Mr. Norton's widow, is the well-known brilliant writer.

THE ARCHDEACON OF EXETER.

The Ven. Philip Freeman, M.A., Archdeacon of Exeter, died on the 24th ult., from the effects of an accident while alighting from a train at the Chalk Farm station the week previous. He was Principal of the Theological College at Chichester from 1846 to 1858, when he became Incumbent of Thorverton, which living he recently resigned. He was appointed, in 1864, Canon, and in 1865 Archdeacon, of Exeter. He was the author of several theological and other works, amongst others "Principles of Divine Service" (three editions), "Proportion in Gothic Architecture," and a volume on the architecture and history of Exeter Cathedral.

MAJOR-GENERAL HARDING.

The death of Major-General Francis Pym Hardinge, C.B., took place, yesterday week, at The Grove, near Lymington. The deceased General obtained his first commission as Ensign in the spring of 1838, served with the Light Company of the 22nd Regiment at the defence of the Residency at Hyderabad. He was dangerously wounded at the battle of Meance, on which occasion he was mentioned in despatches. He served as Persian interpreter to Sir Charles Napier with the expedition against the Afreecdes in forcing the Kohat Pass in 1850 (for which he received the medal and clasp). He also served in the Eastern campaign of 1854 as Aide-de-Camp to General Sir John Pennefather, and took part in the battles of the Alma (where he had his horse shot), Balaclava, Inkermann (where he was severely wounded and had his horse killed), the siege of Sebastopol, and the sortie of Oct. 26, 1854 (his gallantry on that occasion being mentioned in despatches); and was subsequently appointed Commandant of Balaclava from January, 1855, until the evacuation of the Crimea. For his services in the Crimea he received the medal with four clasps, was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath, made a Knight of the Legion of Honour, received the order of the Medjidié of the fifth class, and the Turkish medal. He commanded the 22nd (the Cheshire) Regiment of Foot for some years, and resigned on his promotion to Major-General in 1868.

The following are the candidates for her Majesty's Indian medical service who were successful at the competitive examination held at Burlington House on Feb. 15. Forty candidates competed for twenty appointments, and all were reported qualified:—R. D. Murray, G. S. A. Itanking, D. W. D. Comins, J. Moran, P. F. O'Connor, H. H. Smith, G. T. Thomas, W. Beatson, T. E. L. Bate, G. A. Warburton, W. A. Simmonds, R. Macrae, A. Adams, Shabram Borab, A. J. Sturmer, A. H. C. Dane, J. P. Greany, J. C. Ferguson, B. H. Williams, J. McCloghy.

THE LOCK-OUT IN SOUTH WALES.



WAITING FOR RELIEF OUTSIDE THE WORKHOUSE AT MERTHYR.



EMIGRATION AGENT LECTURING IN THE TEMPERANCE HALL AT MERTHYR.



MR. W. FORSYTH, M.P. FOR MARYLEBONE.



MR. C. K. FRESHFIELD, M.P. FOR DOVER.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

The portraits of two of the hon. gentlemen who sit in the present House of Commons are engraved for this Number. They are Mr. Forsyth, M.P. for Marylebone, and Mr. Freshfield, M.P. for Dover.

Mr. William Forsyth, Q.C., of the Firs, Mortimer, near Reading, and Rutland-gate, was elected for the borough of Cambridge in 1865, but was unseated on petition in the following year on account of his holding the post of standing counsel to the Secretary of State in Council for India. He is eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas Forsyth, of Liverpool, by a daughter of the late Mr. William Hamilton, of Greenock. He was born in 1812, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was a Fellow, and where he took the usual degrees. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in Michaelmas Term, 1839, and went the Midland Circuit. He obtained a

silk gown in 1857. He is also a Bencher of his Inn. Mr. Forsyth's name is well known as a scholar and a writer, especially by his "Hortensius" and "Life of Cicero," and some essays in literary criticism. He is a magistrate for Middlesex and Commissary of the University of Cambridge. He married Mary, daughter of the late Mr. George Lyall, some time M.P. for the city of London. Two years ago he fought an unsuccessful contest for a seat at Bath, but was returned at the top of the poll for Marylebone at the general election of last year.

Mr. Charles Kaye Freshfield, of Upper Gatton Park, Redhill, Surrey, is eldest surviving son of the late Mr. James William Freshfield, F.R.S., of Mynturst, Surrey, who was during many years M.P. for Falmouth. His mother was a daughter of Mr. John Blackett. He was born in the year 1812, and was educated at the Charterhouse. He is a Commissioner of Lieutenancy for the city of London, and was during many

years solicitor to the Bank of England. Mr. Freshfield represented Dover from 1865 to 1868. He married, in 1835, Elizabeth Sims, only child of the late Mr. Daniel Stephenson, but became a widower in 1849. Mr. Freshfield was elected for Dover last year.

At a special meeting of the Birmingham Town Council, held yesterday week, it was resolved, on the proposal of the Deputy Mayor, Alderman Biggs, to invite the Royal Agricultural Society to hold its country meeting for 1876 in Birmingham or its suburbs.

Mr. John Brown, J.P., of March, has been appointed president of the Cambridgeshire Agricultural Society, in the room of Mr. J. Montagu, who declines the office. The annual show of the society will be held at Wisbeach on Sept. 16 and 17.



PROGRESS OF CIVILISATION IN JAPAN.

NEW JAPAN.

The sudden rage, in that Land of the Far East, for the adoption of Western fashions in dress, and of many familiar European customs, manners, and institutions, has repeatedly been noticed by our Artists and Correspondents in Japan. It sometimes presents a rather ludicrous aspect to the minute observer of such incongruities and eccentricities as the outward man is apt to betray when attired in a style different from that which has been customary where he lives. The affectation of distinguished gentility, besetting the conscious innovator upon the old modes of apparel, is combined with the awkwardness of gait and gesture, and the ill-concealed dread of being laughed at, which only the self-sufficient philosopher can afford to ignore. Some of the Japanese faces, too, which may have been coincident enough to their wives and other ladies of their acquaintance so long as the gentlemen appeared in their ordinary national garb, seem oddly associated with the light dress-coat and waistcoat, the white linen necktie, and the cylinder black hat, newly imported from London or Paris. The Japanese Papa, walking home to dinner with his little boy in similar attire, has scarcely done justice to his parental dignity or to the natural charm of infancy in his queer-looking child.

THE SOUTH WALES LOCK-OUT.

The disastrous struggle between employers and employed in the iron and coal districts of Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire is still going on. As yet there is no sign of its termination. The dispute, as our readers know, is one concerning a proposed reduction of wages in the collieries; but, since coal is needful to the working of iron, the effect is to stop the ironworks as well as the collieries. The stocks of coal accumulated by the ironmasters during the last week of January in anticipation of the worst are nearly exhausted. The few blast furnaces which had been kept going at half-blast were to be blown out during the present week. One of the nine furnaces at Dowlais was blown out on Saturday night. In a few days there will not be a single blast furnace going in South Wales or Monmouthshire, except those at the Llynvi Iron Company's works, Messrs. Bookers, at Pentrech, and the Nantyglo and Blaina Iron Company's works, at Blaina. Everything indicates a settled determination on the part of the employers to wait until the men are prepared to resume work of their own accord, be it time long or short. Rumours have been current during the last few days of weakness among the masters, indicating a probable secession. There is not the slightest reason to believe that the employers are less firm than they were two months ago. Apart from the fact that the association has undertaken to render assistance to all members who require it in consequence of losses incident to the lockout, no member can withdraw his collieries without giving six months' notice of his intention to do so.

The first instalment of £1000 from the National Association of Miners was received on Monday, and something like £3000 will be contributed weekly from the same organisation. As a means of alleviating the appalling amount of distress which exists it will be most acceptable, but as a "fighting" fund it will be inappreciable among so many thousands. The pressure upon the poor rates in the old districts in and around Merthyr is exceedingly heavy in the two unions of Merthyr and Tredegar, with a population of 160,000. There are about 4000 men employed by the parochial authorities as stone-breakers, and their families and other dependents number three times as many more. At this moment the poor rate in those districts is charged with the maintenance of about 15,000 persons, whose relief amounts to over £2000 a week. It is a fortunate circumstance for the owners of house property in their unions that the present stoppage of activity is not likely to relieve the colliery proprietors of any large proportion of their ordinary chargeability to the public rates, inasmuch as they are in full occupation.

Our Special Artist who is at Merthyr Tydfil, pencilling the characteristic incidents of this great social disturbance, contributes two sketches to the present weekly publication. One is that of the scene at midnight in front of the Union Workhouse, where men and women crowd in such numbers that the relieving officers cannot attend to them all by the close of evening. The lecture delivered by an emigration agent of some one of our Australian colonies upon the advantages of going to the Antipodes for ample industrial employment drew a large number of these distressed Welshmen to the Temperance Hall. Free passages, with the promise of assistance on landing upon those distant shores, are granted to persons of suitable age and habits. Queensland, which has the most active emigration agency, seems to have won a few strong-bodied labourers and citizens from the Glamorganshire iron and colliery districts. There is plenty of valuable coal and iron both in Queensland and in New South Wales.

Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., distributed the prizes to the successful students at the Nottingham School of Art, in the Mechanics' Hall, on Thursday week. The Nottingham school has this year taken five more awards than any other school in the kingdom, South Kensington alone excepted.

LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. Justice Denman has been selected by the Court of Common Pleas as one of the election Judges, in the room of Sir George Honman, who has resigned through illness.

Mr. Justice Huddleston took his seat in the Second Court of Common Pleas last Saturday, and proceeded with the trial of common jury cases.

Mr. A. Staveley Hill, M.P. and Q.C., has been appointed counsel to the Admiralty and Judge Advocate of the Fleet, in place of Mr. Justice Huddleston.

Mr. Richard Garth, Q.C., the newly-appointed Chief Justice of Bengal, was entertained at dinner at the Albion Tavern, last Saturday evening, by the principal members of the Home Circuit. The chair was taken by Mr. Serjeant Parry.

Mr. Morgan Howard, Q.C., has been appointed Recorder of Guildford, in succession to the late Mr. Norton.

The Court of Common Pleas has decided that a candidate at a municipal election had a right to be present at any polling station, and at the place appointed for the counting of votes.

Vice-Chancellor Malins made an order on Saturday in a cause in which it is stated that every Judge on the Equity Bench has held briefs. It relates to the will of a gentleman who died in 1829, leaving an estate which is now valued at £135,000. His three sons have been in litigation ever since, and the costs are said to amount to £10,000.

Sir J. Hannan has pronounced in favour of the will of the late Mr. Warner Wilby, who was one of the collectors for St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in which position he amassed a considerable fortune, a large share of which he bequeathed to an adopted child.

A disputed will cause was to have been tried, yesterday week, in the Probate Court. It had already been tried once, and then occupied several days; but counsel now advised the parties to compromise, and in a few minutes they came to terms, which Sir J. Hannan regarded as reasonable and satisfactory. The jury thus got rid of a cause which Mr. Hawkins said would have taken them three weeks to try and another week to agree upon their verdict.

Miss Nightingale, a young lady belonging to Newcastle, has obtained a verdict of £500 against Captain Perry, a naval commander at the Cape of Good Hope, for breach of promise of marriage. The acquaintance began in a romantic way.

After a trial of two days and a half, an action for malicious prosecution and false imprisonment, brought by a proprietor of Turkish baths against a hosier and draper of Oxford, was decided in the Court of Exchequer. The plaintiff had ordered about £2 worth of goods of the defendant, and, because they were not paid for when delivered, he was apprehended and committed for trial on a charge of stealing, though the grand jury afterwards threw out the bill. Ultimately the jury found for the plaintiff, with a farthing damages.

In the Sheriff's Court, Norwich, on Thursday, the claim of Mr. Alfred Page, brushmaker, in respect of injuries received in the Thorpe collision, was tried by a special jury. The jury awarded £1750.

The March session of the Central Criminal Court was opened on Monday, with fifty-two prisoners for trial. Among the cases tried was one in which Edward Simes was charged with having stolen 600 pairs of trousers from a firm of clothiers and contractors, but he was honourably acquitted; and another in which four men were sentenced to various terms of penal servitude, from five to ten years, for having uttered counterfeit coin.—On Tuesday a postman was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for having stolen a letter containing money, and his brother was sent to prison for a year, with hard labour, as his accomplice. A boy of fourteen, wearing the General Post Office Telegraph uniform, who had pleaded "guilty" to taking two postage-stamps—one being a penny and the other a threepenny stamp—off the outside of a letter, and then throwing the letter into a waste-paper basket, was called up to receive sentence. The Common Serjeant sentenced the boy to a month's imprisonment.—On Wednesday Ann Maria Wells, Jane Reeves, and Mary Reeves were convicted of having attempted to murder a child—that of Mary Reeves. Wells, who had thrown the child over a wall, was condemned to ten years' penal servitude; the other prisoners, who had been indicted as accessories, got four months' imprisonment each. The latter sentence was also passed on a sailor who had killed a man by throwing him out of a hammock, because he annoyed the prisoner by snoring.

At Monday's sitting of the Middlesex Sessions, Isabella Brown, twenty-two years of age, was convicted of having attempted to obtain money by false pretences from Captain Home, M.P., and was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour.—John Collard, a ticket-of-leave man, who had been out of prison only three months, was put upon his trial, on Tuesday, for the commission of two acts of burglary with housebreaking implements, and on one indictment he was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude and five years' police supervision.—On Wednesday sentences of five years' penal servitude were passed on a man who had committed an attempt at robbery with great violence, and on another prisoner who had brutally kicked and severely injured his wife.

There were fifty-five prisoners for trial at the opening of the Surrey Sessions on Monday, and the principal case heard at the first sitting of the Court was one involving charges of burglary against two men and a woman, which resulted in sentences of twenty years' penal servitude on each of the men, and of twelve months' imprisonment on their companion.

The case of Mr. Lenon, a stockbroker, charged by Captain Lowther with obtaining money by false pretences, which has been several times before Mr. Alderman Besley, at Guildhall, was brought to a close on Thursday. The presiding Alderman did not think the prosecution had made out the case they were bound to prove, and therefore dismissed the summons.

Several cases of cruelty to horses came before the metropolitan magistrates on Saturday.

At Westminster the landlord of a public-house has been summoned by the Gaslight and Coke Company for £16 3s. 9d., due for gas by the former tenant of the house, who had left without paying the money. The magistrate admitted that the case was a hard one, but ordered payment, subject to the opinion of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Miss Isabella Gardner, of Henry-street, Portland Town, and Mr. Thomas Tramp, of Church-street, were severally fined 10s., with 12s. 6d. costs, on Saturday, by Mr. Mansfield, the Marylebone police magistrate, for selling milk adulterated, in the first case, 36 per cent, and in the latter with 30 per cent, of water. Other cases of watering milk have been met with fines.

Several gangs of swindlers have been discovered in London, whose operations consist in taking small shops, answering advertisements of articles for sale, and obtaining goods without paying for them. Three men and a woman have been brought up at Southwark, charged with attempts to defraud in this manner, and have been remanded.

In the case of a gentleman who was charged at Hammersmith, last Saturday morning, with being drunk and incapable, it was stated by the police that the accused walked into a beer-shop at Fulham and took up a newspaper and ate the whole of it—the officer did not mention the name of the paper. He walked into another shop and ate a raw herring. The magistrate fined him 10s., or seven days' imprisonment.

Mr. Williams, who went into a public-house at Lewisham and would not leave at eleven o'clock—the usual hour of closing—because he wanted to teach the landlord that it was his duty to keep open until half-past twelve, was fined 10s. and costs for that offence.

Mr. Hebble has been fined £5 by the Brentford magistrates for having had in his possession the carcass of a heifer in very bad condition, intended to be cut up for sausage meat.—Charles Maloney, seventeen, and John Rodes Denstow Onslow, twenty, were charged at Brentford, on Monday, the former with smashing a street lamp at Ealing, and the latter for attempting to rescue Maloney from custody and using abusive and obscene language. After retiring to consider whether they should not send the prisoners to the House of Correction, the magistrates ordered Maloney to pay £5, or two months' imprisonment, and Onslow £5 for attempting to rescue Maloney, and £2 for using abusive language, or two months' imprisonment.

Mr. William Timms, a farmer, about sixty years of age, was tried at the Oxford Assizes, on Tuesday, for the abduction of a girl of fifteen, whom he had taken from her home against the consent of her father and married; but the jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Duke of Cambridge presided at the general meeting of the National Rifle Association, held on Wednesday. His Royal Highness went through the report to account for a diminution of the capital from £14,000 to £6000, and hinted that the time had come for the question of allowing muzzle-loading competitions to be considered by the council. Sundry suggestions were offered for the conduct of the next meeting.

The annual meeting of the London Scottish Volunteers was held, yesterday week, in the Scottish Corporation Hall, Fleet-street. It was presided over by Captain Campbell, in the unavoidable absence of Lord Elcho, the commander of the regiment. After the ordinary business had been transacted, Private Pettie suggested that the dress of the corps should be changed from the present grey uniform to a scarlet coat and tartan kilt, as approved by the War Office, and moved as a resolution "That Lord Elcho be requested to appoint a special committee to take a poll of the members as to the advisability of changing the uniform of the regiment." After a long discussion the motion was carried by a large majority.

The annual ball of the 19th Middlesex Rifles was held on Tuesday night at Willis's Rooms.

The 9th battery of the 3rd Middlesex Artillery was on Wednesday entertained at a mess dinner by its senior officers.

Lady Bury distributed the prizes for best rifle-shooting to the members of the Civil Service Corps, on Thursday, at King's College, Somerset House.

The last Hospital Sunday collection in Liverpool amounted to £9300, against £10,800 the previous year.

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THE PRINCE IMPERIAL AT WOOLWICH.

His Imperial Highness Prince Louis Napoleon, only son of the late Emperor Napoleon III., lately finished his two years' course of studies, as a gentleman cadet, at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He joined that institution Nov. 18, 1872, and has since pursued his studies without intermission, except for a short period, when, in consequence of the death of his father, he was unable to be present at the periodical examination in February, 1873. He then joined the first class of students preparing for the examination for commissions in the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery, with which he has been



THE PRINCE IMPERIAL AS A CADET OF WOOLWICH.

associated throughout his subsequent career at the Academy. On first entering the Academy the Prince was under a great disadvantage from not being thoroughly conversant with the language in which instruction is conveyed. But a high order of intelligence, combined with great diligence and unremitting labour, has enabled him to improve his position in almost every succeeding examination, till he stood, as a final result, seventh in a class of thirty-four, a position which, if he were to enter her Majesty's Army, would entitle him to elect service in the Artillery or Engineers. General Sir Lintorn Simmons, Governor of the Royal Military Academy, in his report to the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, states that the Prince Imperial, by his invariable punctuality and exactitude in the performance of his duties, by his perfect respect for



EAST WINDOW OF TRINITY COLLEGE CHAPEL, DUBLIN.

authority and submission to discipline, has set an example which deserves honourable mention among his comrades of the commission class, who are commended in unusually high terms for their sense of duty and excellence of conduct. The total number of marks obtained by his Imperial Highness in the general examination was 31,615. He held the rank of corporal, and the manner in which, at the field-day manoeuvres on the 16th ult., he put the cadet battalion through the manual and platoon exercise was highly commended. In mechanics and mathematics he passed sixth, and seventh in fortification and in artillery. He ranked fifth in gymnastics and first in

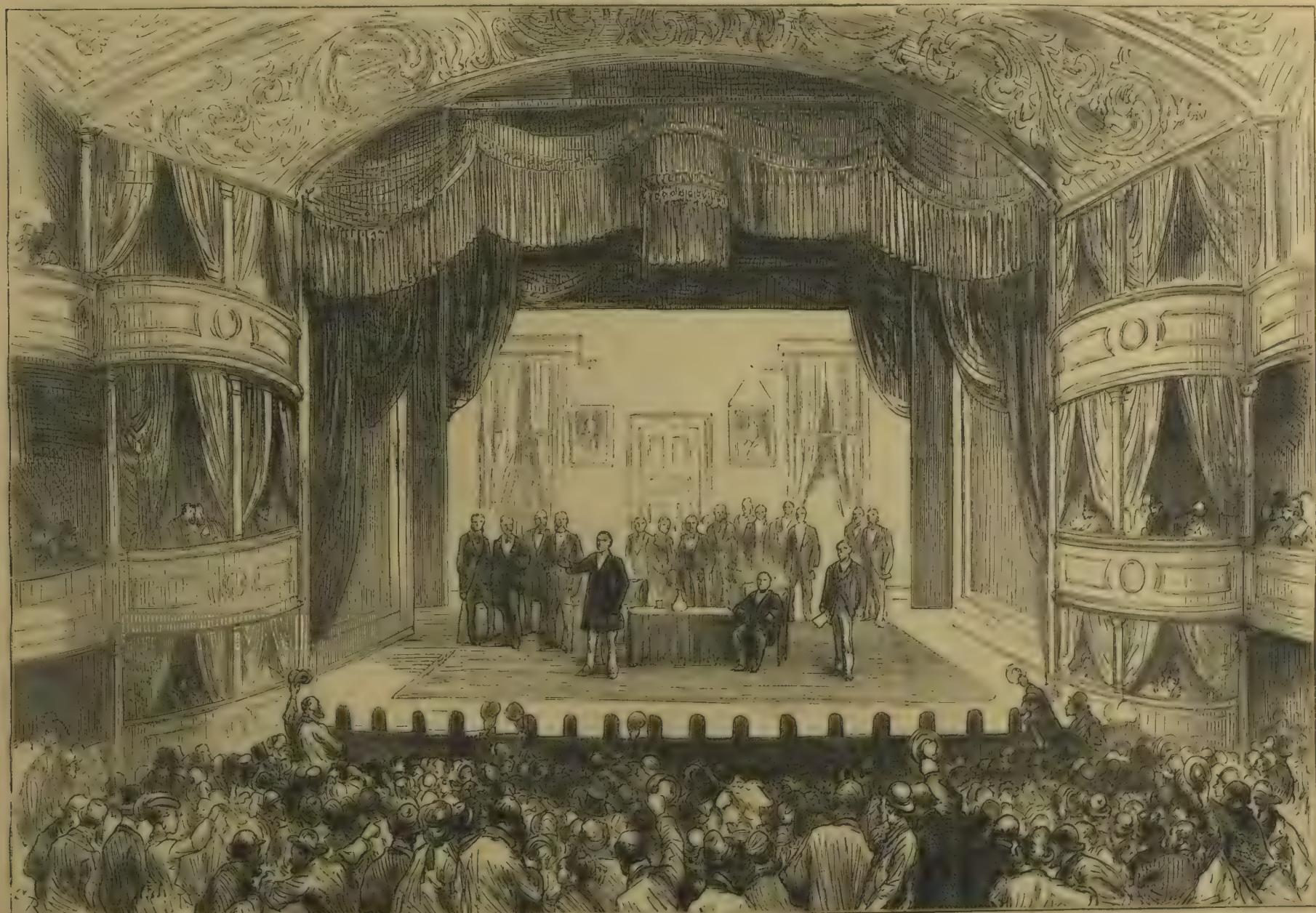


MR. JUSTICE HUDDLESTON.

horsemanship. In the last-named accomplishment, when the Empress Eugénie and the Duke of Cambridge viewed their performances after luncheon in the Riding School, the Prince Imperial excelled all his fellows. We have much pleasure in giving the Portrait of his Imperial Highness, attired in his uniform as a Woolwich cadet.

MR. JUSTICE HUDDLESTON.

It was announced, several days ago, that Mr. Huddleston, Q.C., had been appointed to the Judgeship in the Court of Common Pleas, vacant through the resignation of Sir George Honynman. The learned gentleman, who is fifty-eight years of age, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1839, and was made a Queen's Counsel



MR. JOHN MITCHEL SPEAKING IN THE THEATRE AT CORK ON THE TIPPERARY ELECTION.

in 1857. He became leader of the Oxford Circuit and a Bencher of Gray's Inn, being twice treasurer of that society. He was also a member of the Council of Legal Education, and counsel to the Admiralty and Judge-Advocate of the Fleet. In July, 1852, he unsuccessfully contested the city of Worcester against Mr. Osman Ricardo; at the general election of 1857 he was third on the poll at Shrewsbury; in 1859 he was beaten at Kidderminster by Mr. A. R. Bristow; in 1865 he was returned for Canterbury, but was defeated in 1868. He was a candidate for Norwich in July, 1870, against Mr. Tillett, but was second on the poll. At the general election of last year he was elected for Norwich by a majority of forty-seven votes over his former opponent. His elevation to the Bench, therefore, has caused a vacancy in the representation of that city. Mr. Huddleston was married, in 1872, to Lady Diana Beauclerk, sister of the Duke of St. Albans.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

The feeling of objection long entertained in Ireland to the introduction of figures in church windows seems to be now losing ground. This species of art is exemplified in the Illustration representing the east window of Trinity College Chapel, Dublin. The window was procured by the Senior Fellow and Librarian, the Rev. Dr. J. A. Malet. It is the work of Messrs. Mayer and Co., of London and Munich; and, in conception, design, and colouring, has considerable merit. It is in the pictorial style, like those in the Cathedrals of St. Paul's, London, and of Glasgow. The subject is the scene of the "Transfiguration." The contrast in the expression of the several figures is striking, and the drapery is very graceful. The cartoon, which in itself has some value as an artistic production, has been presented by the college to Sir Arthur Guinness, Bart., and has been placed by him in the Dublin Crystal Palace.

MR. JOHN MITCHEL AT CORK.

The election of Mr. John Mitchel, the escaped convict from Tasmania, and ringleader in the Irish rebellion of 1848, to be M.P. for the county of Tipperary, was spoken of in our last. We gave an illustration of the torchlight procession at the statue of Father Mathew in Patrick-street, Cork, to welcome Mr. Mitchel's arrival when he landed there from the New York steamer. After going on next day to Tipperary, he returned to Cork; the House of Commons, in the mean time, having decided not to recognise his election. He appeared before a large audience at the Cork Theatre Royal; and the scene upon that occasion is shown in one of our Engravings this week. The chair was taken by Alderman Dwyer. The meeting received Mr. Mitchel with an enthusiastic welcome, cheering and waving hats and pocket-handkerchiefs; but he was evidently in a very weak state of health. He could remain on the stage but a quarter of an hour, and spoke only a few minutes, thanking the people of Cork, as well as those of Tipperary, for the honour they had done him. A paper which he had written, narrating the circumstances of his trial, conviction, and sentence, and of his escape in 1853, commenting upon those facts and vindicating his own conduct, was read by Mr. John Dillon. In spite of the decision at Westminster, Mr. Mitchel is a candidate for re-election.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN MARCH.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon during the early morning hours of the 4th is near Venus, being situated a little to the left of the planet. She is near Saturn on the 5th and 6th, near Mercury on the 6th, near Jupiter on the 21st, and near Mars on the morning of the 29th. Her phases or times of change are:

New Moon on the 7th at 20 minutes after 8h. in the afternoon.
First Quarter " 14th " 5 " 1 " afternoon.
Full Moon " 21st " 52 " 11 " afternoon.
Last Quarter " 28th " 25 " 4 " morning.

She is nearest to the Earth on the morning of the 10th, and most distant on the morning of the 26th.

Mercury sets on the 2nd nearly at the same time as the Sun, and from this time to May 9 he sets in daylight. On the 1st he rises at 6h. 27m. a.m., or 21m. before sunrise, increasing to 45m. by the 16th, and then decreasing to 36m. by the last day (the planet rising at 5h. 5m. a.m.). He is in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 1st, near the Moon on the 6th, stationary among the stars on the 14th, in his descending node on the 20th, at his greatest western elongation (27 deg. 47min.) on the 29th, and at his greatest distance from the Sun on the 30th.

Venus is a morning star, rising at 4h. 45m. a.m., or 2h. 1m. before the Sun, on the 2nd; at 4h. 43m. a.m., or 1h. 40m. before the Sun, on the 12th; at 4h. 36m. a.m., or 1h. 25m. before the Sun, on the 22nd; and at 4h. 26m. a.m., or 1h. 15m. before the Sun, on the 31st. She is near the Moon on the 4th, near Saturn on the 27th, and in her descending node on the 29th.

Mars is a morning star, rising 5h. 1m. before the Sun on the 2nd, 4h. 50m. on the 12th, 4h. 43m. on the 22nd, and 4h. 39m. on the last day (the planet rising on these days at 1h. 45m. a.m., 1h. 33m. a.m., 1h. 18m. a.m., and 1h. 2m. a.m. respectively). He is due south in the middle of the month at 5h. 29m. a.m., and on the last day at 4h. 57m. a.m. He is near the moon on the 4th and 29th.

Jupiter rises on the 2nd at 10h. 11m. p.m., or 4h. 32m. after sunset; on the 12th at 9h. 28m. p.m., or 3h. 31m. after sunset; on the 22nd at 8h. 41m. p.m., or 2h. 30m. after sunset; and on the last day at 8h. 4m. p.m., or 1h. 31m. after sunset. He is due south on the 1st at 3h. 25m. a.m., on the 15th at 2h. 27m. a.m., on the 31st at 1h. 18m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 24th.

Saturn is a morning star, rising on the 2nd at 6h. 10m. a.m., on the 12th at 5h. 33m. a.m., on the 22nd at 4h. 56m. a.m., on the last day at 4h. 15m. a.m., being respectively 36m., 50m., 1h. 5m., and 1h. 26m. before sunrise on these days. He is due south on the 15th at 10h. 5m. a.m., on the last day at 9h. 8m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 5th.

The London and North-Western Railway Company has attached sleeping-saloons to the Irish mail-train between London and Holyhead.

It was resolved at a meeting in Liverpool, on Monday, of the subscribers to the Chicago Relief Fund, to divide £3387, the surplus balance, between the local charities.

The large sum of £3,413,712 was received as legacy and succession duty in the year ended March 31, being an increase of £236,002 on the year 1873.

Miss Wood, a lady of property, belonging to the Shaker community, has been pronounced insane, and has been forcibly removed to a lunatic asylum. The Shakers' tent is now comparatively comfortable, having been partially floored, and a second stove added. The chief drawback that remains is the overcrowding, but that is also alleviated by the assistance of the married Shakers who have houses in the neighbourhood.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

ELECTRIC INDUCTION.

Professor Tyndall, in his fourth lecture, given on Thursday week, continued his experimental illustrations of electric induction. Two spheres, mounted on insulating stands, were connected by a chain. When an excited glass tube was brought near one sphere, the distant sphere was shown to be instantly charged with positive, the adjacent sphere with negative, electricity. When either ball was touched by the finger, electricity flowed away to the earth. In all cases the repelled electricity, and it only, was shown to be free; and wherever the system was touched the free electricity alone passed to the earth. These phenomena were also exhibited by means of the straw electroscope. The Professor next showed how the electricity which is diffused over an insulated spherical body is condensed at each end if it be elongated. In the case of a cone, he proved the densities to differ greatly at its apex and its base. No electricity, he said, can exist on a perfectly pointed body; and the sharper the point the greater the density and the tendency to diffusion in the air. Some long strips of paper, which diverged when excited, converged when the Professor held a sewing-needle near them, but were not affected by his hand only. This principle Franklin successfully employed in his pointed lightning conductors. During a storm the opposite electricity streams out from them against the thunder-cloud. Professor Tyndall also explained how the prime conductor of the electric machine is charged by induction. After turning the machine, when the glass quits the cushion, it is positively electrified. From the series of points, part of the conductor, negative electricity streams against the excited glass and neutralises it. The conductor, therefore, is charged with positive electricity by the withdrawal of negative. The Professor, after saying that the charge of a conductor depends upon its surface, and not upon its solid contents, and that a hollow sphere accepts the same charge when empty as when filled with mercury, verified his statement by means of a hat suspended by silk strings. The electricity was feeble on the round surface, but dense at the edges. The action of the electrophorus of Volta was also explained by reference to induction. The flat surface of an insulator (such as india-rubber) was excited by friction. A flat conductor (a piece of zinc) with an insulating handle (sealing-wax) was brought down upon the excited surface, which acted inductively upon the conductor. When the conductor was touched, its repelled electricity passed to the earth; and when the conductor was lifted, it became charged with electricity opposite to that of the insulator, and by it the gas was lighted. Among many other illustrations Professor Tyndall imitated Franklin's experiment with a silver teapot. By placing a chain in a teapot with a silk string at one end, and connecting the teapot with a gold-leaf electroscope, he caused a divergence of the leaves. When he lifted the chain by the silk he found that the electricity was diffused over the portion of the chain outside the teapot; the withdrawal of the electricity being announced by the partial collapse of the divergent leaves.

POPULAR TALES: THEIR ORIGIN AND MEANING.

Mr. W. R. S. Ralston, M.A., of the British Museum, translator of the Russian fabulist Krilof, gave a discourse on the Origin and Meaning of Popular Tales, at the Friday evening meeting on Feb. 26. He began by explaining two conflicting hypotheses on the subject. According to one, these tales were developed by European peoples from mythical germs inherited from the common Aryan stock; and their likeness to the corresponding tales of India and Persia is supposed to be as clear a proof as are the linguistic affinities of the common origin of Oriental and Occidental Aryans. If this be true, said Mr. Ralston, the popular tales of Europe must be ranked among the direct representatives of the early wisdom of our ancestors, and considered as embodying many of the ideas of our heathen forefathers about the spiritual as well as the material world. According to the other hypothesis, the great majority of our popular tales are importations from the East in a clearly developed form, and merely adapted by each people to its own ideas. As any light which they may cast upon mythology falls almost exclusively on Oriental and generally upon Indian mythology, it is useless to seek in them any important information about the religion of heathen Europe. Between these two hypotheses, Mr. Ralston said, it is not very easy to decide. For examining a single popular tale, however, there are certain useful tests. Having collected as many variants as possible, the commentator should select the oldest or most elementary of those found in each country, and test each selected variant by what he knows of the mythology, past or present, of the country in which it is found. The variants in keeping with native mythology may be home products; those which are not are probably borrowed. If the variants found in a number of European countries are opposed to European, but accord with Asiatic, mythology, they are probably Asiatic stories which have wandered into Europe; and if a sister story is found in Asia it is probably the original of those European stories, or drawn from the same source. Mr. Ralston said the greater part of the longer European dramatic stories, distinguished from mere legends, traditions, or anecdotes, may be roughly divided into two groups, mythical and moral: the former represented by "Cinderella" or "Beauty and the Beast," the latter by "Puss in Boots." These he considered at some length. The mythical stories are generally found unintelligible when tested by European mythology, but intelligible when tested by Asiatic. Thus the motive of both "Cinderella" and "Beauty and the Beast" appears to be that temporary eclipse of a divine splendour which is so frequently alluded to and accounted for in Indian religious writings. The moral stories, but little in keeping with the heathen morality of Europe, fully accord with the Buddhist ideas prevailing over so vast a region in Asia. Thus "Puss in Boots," when traced to a complete form among the Avars of the Caucasus, assumes the shape of a tale belonging to the great cycle of Buddhist apocalypses comparing the ingratitude of man with the gratitude of beasts. Mr. Ralston considers that the originals of those stories were probably composed in Asia long after the breaking up of the early Aryan family party, and were, at a comparatively recent period, imported into Europe. In some cases the storytellers expanded and embroidered ancient myths; but it is very dangerous to force every detail, even of an Asiatic story, to give up a mythical meaning; and still more dangerous to apply the same process to European tales borrowed from Asia. If we do so we shall fall into some such error as that of finding an allusion to the bright tares of nature in Cinderella's glass slipper—a slipper originally formed of *air*, or fur, which some repeater or transcriber replaced by *air*, or glass. George Bush, Esq., F.R.S., treasurer and vice-president, was in the chair.

CHARACTER OF SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.

Professor W. K. Clifford gave the first of a course of four lectures on the General Features in the History of Science on Saturday last. In his opening remarks he noticed the popular error of considering science (or knowledge) as teaching something ending in "ology" or "onomy." Thus astronomy is made to include the making observations and drawing inferences. Neither of these, he said, is knowledge; they are methods

of getting and using it. Some make science mean the knowledge acquired by learned men; but here there is no distinction except in the way of getting it. The Professor then adduced reasons for defining science as the application of past experience to new circumstances, in accordance with an observed order of nature. The recognition of a flint knife, for instance, can only be called the result of previously acquired knowledge, by extending the meaning of knowledge to unconscious connections between sensation and action. In what way, said he, does the procedure of scientific men in knowing the flint knife differ from that of the savage who learned to make it? Each, under the influence of experience, forms connections between sensation and action; these lead in one case to a conception or statement, in the other to a tool or craft. The scientific man draws inferences about the age of man, his origin and migrations, what conditions have been favourable or unfavourable, and finally comes to conclusions which may rightly affect the action of modern society. The savage uses his craft to make knives, and his knives to kill animals, cut them up, and carve pictures on their bones. In the early stages science is purely practical, and consists of crafts and precepts; and out of the mutual help of these arise general rules or propositions, which are finally worked up by logic into a system of truths. The distinction between science and art is the latest stage. Professor Clifford then showed how human actions may be divided into three groups—those which deal with inorganic matter, organic matter, and other men. In reference to the first, by reference to astronomy, geometry, mechanics, physics, and chemistry, he showed how the crafts, dealing with inorganic matter, have been gradually connected together until all the then general rules may be deduced from the philosophic doctrines of the atoms and the ether. The organic sciences—medicine, botany, physiology, and zoology—have been bound together by the doctrine of evolution, and connected with the organic sciences by physical explanations of organic processes. The moral sciences are reduced to unity by the law of association, and are connected with the organic sciences by the parallelism of consciousness and brain action, and with the whole range of physics by the doctrine of phenomena. Finally, the social craft, or art of living together, the precepts of which are ethics, has been learnt by society just as other crafts are learnt by individuals; and its corresponding theory is that of the laws of the formation of character.

LOCOMOTION OF THE HORSE.

Professor Garrod's second lecture on Animal Locomotion, given on Tuesday last, was devoted to the horse, as a type of quadruped motion. After referring to the structure of the legs of the animal as compared with those of man, he alluded to the disagreement of various writers in their definitions of the paces of the animal, in consequence of the insufficiency of the means at their disposal for analysing its very rapid and complex movements, and the difficulty of expressing in words the rhythms and durations of these movements. Having pointed out also the inadequacy of various methods of investigation—whether by inspection, by sound, or by footprints—he described Marey's apparatus for the purpose, which consists of a ball of india-rubber filled with horsehair and attached to the horse's hoof by a contrivance which adapts it to the shoe. When the foot strikes the ground the ball is compressed and drives a part of the confined air through a tube into the registering instrument, held in the hand of the rider. By suitable arrangements, all the movements of the horse's foot may be thus recorded on paper or smoked glass. Professor Garrod then illustrated the various paces of the horse, by the method of Dugès, who compared the animal when walking to two men placed one before the other. The amble, a pace not natural to the horse, was represented by the Professor with his hands placed on the shoulders of his assistant, walking in step with him. The trot was exhibited by one moving forward the right foot while the other advanced the left. The walk was also imitated, having been described as the most difficult of all to comprehend or represent, as it consists of four independent movements. The gallop, compared to that of children playing at horses, was also exemplified and analysed. The notations of all these movements and their varieties, the results of numerous elaborate experiments with Marey's apparatus, were exhibited in fine coloured diagrams. The lecture-illustrations included several spirited drawings of the horse and his various paces, kindly made by Mr. Heywood Hardy.

A meeting on behalf of the Palestine Exploration Fund will be held at the Royal Institution next Thursday evening, the 11th inst.

Professor Abel, F.R.S., will deliver a discourse on Accidental Explosions, on Friday evening, the 12th inst.

The vicissitudes of commerce between Western Asia and Eastern Africa formed the subject of an address by Sir Bartle Frere, at the London Institution, on Monday.

A pleasant time was spent at the City and Spitalfields School of Art, Bishopsgate, on Monday, in listening to a lecture on Illustrated Journalism by Mr. W. Simpson, one of the special artists of the *Illustrated London News*. Sir Sydney Waterlow, Bart., M.P., occupied the chair.

The Rev. J. Baldwin Brown, B.A., of Brixton Chapel, has been appointed to deliver the Merchants' Lectures in King's Weigh-House Chapel, on the Tuesdays of the present month.

Dr. Maxwell Master's lecture, before the members of the Horticultural Society, last week, on Darwin as a Horticulturist, besides giving in a popular form many facts familiar to the readers of Darwin's books, brought well out some generalities of interest.

Sir John Coode, M.I.C.E., lectured last Monday, at the United Service Institution, on the Military and Refuge Harbours on our own and Neighbouring Coasts, and on Such as it may seem Desirable for us to Construct. Vice-Admiral Collinson, K.C.B., occupied the chair.

Major-General T. B. Collinson, R.E., gave a lecture, yesterday week, at the Royal United Service Institution on The Lessons for the Defence of England which may be learnt from the Story of the Spanish Armada. Major-General Sir H. Drury Harness occupied the chair.

Sir William Harcourt, M.P., Professor Fawcett, M.P., and Mr. C. S. Read, M.P., were among the speakers at a large meeting on Monday at the Farmers' Club, in Salisbury-square, on the subject of English tenant-right. The meeting was largely composed of tenant farmers, and the paper of the evening was by Mr. James Howard, one of the authors of the Tenant-Right Bill in the last Parliament, the paper being directed to the points considered necessary for the farming interest in the forthcoming measure of the Government.

There was a discussion, on Monday night, at a meeting of the Social Science Association—under the presidency of Lord Rosebery—on the Artisans' Dwellings Bill. The measure was approved of by some of the speakers and condemned by others.

Addressing a meeting at the recently-established Artisans' Institute, on Monday, Lord Lyttelton complained that the working men of London did not give as much support as was in their power to the effort now being made for their advan-

tage, and he added that the City Corporation and the various companies were expected to do more than give banquets and do something for their own members.

At the meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute, held on Monday, a paper on the Chronology of Recent Geology was read by Mr. S. R. Pattison, F.G.S. The following were the propositions maintained in the paper:—That geology furnishes no proof, nor high probability, that the introduction of man into Europe took place longer ago than about six or seven thousand years—the facts being noticed first as to the gravels, and next the caves in which the earliest indications of man's existence are found. Then the geological indications were shown to prove the occurrence of physical disturbance and catastrophe since the introduction of man; and, after this, a long period of comparative repose. These geological periods were then synchronised—the first with palaeolithic time, the second with neolithic and historic. These divisions were then affirmed to have a general agreement with the Scripture chronology, and not to require for their occurrence any longer duration than the received biblical dates. The facts adduced by those who have advocated very long periods, on the ground of uniformitarianism, were shown to be better interpreted by the hypothesis of the shorter one—viz., that the whole human age has occurred within 4000 years of the Christian era. A discussion ensued.

MUSIC.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert brought forward an elaborate composition by Mr. Alfred Holmes, which was then heard for the first time in this country. The composer is brother to the well-known violinist, Mr. Henry Holmes. Both were highly-esteemed pupils of Spohr—the former having, for some years past, chiefly devoted himself to the higher branches of composition. An overture by Mr. Alfred Holmes, entitled "Le Cid," was performed at the Crystal Palace; and another (to his opera "Inez de Castro") was given at a concert of the British Orchestral Society (both in February last year), and were spoken of at the time. The work now referred to is of larger proportions than anything of Mr. Holmes's which had previously been heard in England, his most important productions having hitherto been held in higher esteem abroad than in his own country. "Jeanne d'Arc" is described as a "dramatic symphony," although cantata would be a more appropriate title. The text—originally in French—was supplied by Madame Alfred Holmes; and an English version was adapted by Mr. Joseph Bennett for Saturday's performance. The piece consists of five divisions, opening with an orchestral prelude, "Pastorale," the second part being also introduced by an instrumental piece, entitled "Misery and Oppression of France." The third part begins with a chorus of courtiers, and includes an orchestral war march and a movement described as "Faith and Enthusiasm: Entry of Jeanne d'Arc." Part 4 opens with the orchestra, "Un poco Adagio and Presto, C minor.—Treason." Part 5, and last, begins with an orchestral "Largo lamentabile, in A flat minor," which is to be taken as illustrative of Jeanne d'Arc in prison. A funeral march, a triple chorus of women of the people, soldiers, and men of the people, an orchestral piece indorsed "Death of Jeanne d'Arc—celestial voices," and a choral dirge, are the chief features of the closing portion of the work. The number of the instrumental movements has probably led to the symphonic title, which is, nevertheless, a misnomer, as there is a large preponderance of vocal music, consisting of several declamatory solos for Jeanne (which were forcibly sung by Madame Otto-Alvsleben), a few incidental passages for an inquisitor (impressively delivered by Mr. Whitney), and various choruses. The work calls for (indeed admits of) no detailed analysis, viewed as a composition, since it possesses neither originality, variety, nor interest; and it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that in this instance Mr. Holmes's ambition has been in advance of his powers. Several of the pieces, however, were considerably applauded, and there were calls at the close of the whole for the composer, who acknowledged them from his place in one of the side galleries. The concert opened with Beethoven's overture to "Prometheus," and closed with Rossini's to "La Gazza Ladra," the programme having also included a selection from Schubert's music to "Rosamunde," and Mozart's aria, "Qui sdegno," effectively sung by Mr. Whitney. The concert of today (Saturday) is to consist entirely of music by the late Sir Sterndale Bennett, in tribute to the memory of the composer.

Mr. Walter Bache's eleventh annual concert was briefly referred to last week. Again, as on former occasions, it proved its title to rank as one of the musical specialties of the year. Mr. Bache has scarcely ever played so finely as in his execution of Liszt's second piano-forte concerto (in A), on Thursday week—having mastered its enormous mechanical difficulties with ease and certainty, and a command of rhythm and phrasing equally admirable. Another brilliant display was his execution of Weber's polonaise in E major, as adapted by Liszt, with orchestral accompaniments. An encore of this was complied with by playing the work as originally written—unaccompanied. This was injudicious, as forming too immediate a contrast between the sound of the piano-forte alone and the effect of a full band. The concert began with Liszt's "Festklänge"—No. 7 of his series of orchestral pieces, entitled "Symphonische Dichtung"—and the programme included the same composer's thirteenth psalm, for orchestra, tenor solo, and chorus; his "Soldatenlied" (from "Faust"), for choral tenors and basses; his "Chorus of Reapers," from his music to Herder's "Prometheus;" Schubert's charming hymn, "Gott in der Natur," for chorus of female voices; and Wagner's overture to "Tannhäuser." Schubert's hymn was given with an effective orchestral accompaniment which had been skilfully arranged (in lieu of the piano-forte part of the original) by Dr. von Bülow, who conducted the concert with those rare powers which render him esteemed abroad as a director almost as much as a pianist. The large orchestra engaged was of exceptional excellence, and the chorus was worthy of its association therewith. Mr. Henry Guy (of the Royal Academy of Music) sang, with much effect, the tenor solos in the psalm, having appeared at short notice, in lieu of Mr. Cummings, who was indisposed.

Mr. Charles Hallé reappeared at the Popular Concert of Saturday afternoon, and again at that of Monday evening. On the former occasion he played Mozart's sonata in D major for piano-forte solo; and, with MM. Joachim, L. Ries, Straus, and Piatti, Brahms's quintet in F minor. Miss Anna Williams sang with much effect an air from Weber's "Oberon," and a song by Schumann. On Monday Mr. Hallé played four detached movements from the "Suites" and other pieces by Bach; and, with Herr Joachim, Schumann's sonata for piano and violin in D minor; these two artists and Signor Piatti having given Beethoven's very characteristic variations on the old German air, "Ich bin der Schneider Kakadu." The same composer's sixth-string quartet was the commencing piece, the executants having been MM. Joachim, L. Ries, Straus, and Piatti. Mdlle. Johanna Levier sang lieder by Mendelssohn, Schubert, and Schumann. The names of the artists are sufficient to indicate the excellence

of the several performances. Sir J. Benedict was the accompanist on Saturday, Mr. Zerbini having fulfilled that office on Monday.

Mr. G. A. Macfarren's "St. John the Baptist" was performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society yesterday (Friday) week, when the solo singers were Mesdames Sherrington and Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd and Mr. Santley, the artists who were associated with the first performance of the work at the Bristol Festival in 1873. This was the second occasion of the oratorio being given by this society, the first (in March last year) having been its earliest hearing in London. During the evening the Dead March in "Saul" was played, in tribute to the memory of the late Sir Sterndale Bennett, the audience standing the while. Sir M. Costa conducted.

Last week's concerts at the Royal Albert Hall consisted of a performance of "Elijah" on Tuesday, and a popular ballad concert on Saturday. St. David's Day (Monday last) was specially celebrated as a Welsh festival. On Tuesday next Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" are to be given; and, in the following week, St. Patrick's Eve is to be celebrated by an Irish festival.

The closing performance of the London Ballad Concerts took place, at St. James's Hall, last week—the solo vocalists having been Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Osborne Williams, Misses Edith Wynne, Antoinette Sterling, and Frances Courtenay; Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. The programme was characterised by the usual variety and interest. The members of the London Vocal Union contributed some part-songs; and Mr. Sidney Smith played some brilliant piano-forte solos, that gentleman and Mr. Meyer Lutz having acted as accompanists. The director, Mr. John Boosey, may be congratulated on the successful results of his ninth season.

That meritorious vocalist, Miss Rose Hersce, has just commenced an engagement at the Philharmonic Theatre, Islington, where she appeared as the heroine in Wallace's "Marietta." Her refined performance in this, and in other operas, has frequently been referred to by us, and this recent occasion was a renewal of previous successes. The cast of the opera in other respects was—Don Caser de Bazan, Mr. Nordblom; Don José, Mr. F. Celli; Lazarillo, Miss Manetti; and the King, Mr. Marler.

Mdlle. Marie Krebs gave the first of two piano-forte recitals at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday afternoon, when her programme included solo pieces by Bach, Schubert, Mendelssohn, and Bennett; and, with Signor Piatti, Mendelssohn's Sonata in D, for piano and violoncello, and Chopin's polonaise for the same instruments.

Mr. Willem Coenen, the well-known pianist, began his annual series of chamber concerts at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, on Thursday evening, when his programme included Joachim Raff's piano-forte trio in C minor (op. 102), Brahms's string quartet in A minor (op. 51, No. 2), and a piano-forte quartet by Mr. A. C. Mackenzie. The artists announced to appear during the series are (in addition to Mr. Coenen as pianist)—Vocalists, Mdlle. Johanna Levier, Misses S. Ferrari, A. Williams, H. Armin, J. Elton, and A. Sterling; violinists, Messrs. Wiener, Amor, Vogell, and Jung; violists, Messrs. Zerbini and Stehling; and violoncellists, Messrs. Daubert, Ould, and Lasserre.

The programme of the first of Mr. Charles Fletcher's second series of quartet concerts—which was to take place yesterday (Friday) afternoon—comprised Beethoven's string quartet in B flat, No. 6 of op. 18; Schumann's piano-forte quintet, with Madame Fletcher Leuzinger as pianist; and solos by each of the artists named.

The second concert of Mr. Henry Leslie's (next Friday evening) Choir will consist of sacred music, and will bring forward a new basso, Mr. Riccardi, an Englishman, who has studied in Italy, and is said to have made a very favourable impression on the Italian stage in Italy and America.

Dr. Garrett, of Cambridge, has contradicted the announcement that he is a candidate for the musical professorship at the University.

The composition class of the late Sir Sterndale Bennett, at the Royal Academy of Music, is now confided to Mr. Arthur Sullivan, once his pupil. Mr. Sullivan is writing an opéra bouffe, with Mr. Gilbert as his literary collaborateur.

The programme of the Rhinish Festival—to be held (at Whitsuntide) at Düsseldorf—will include the "Jupiter" symphony of Mozart, the "Missa Solemnis" of Beethoven, Handel's "Hercules," and a symphony by Schumann. Brahms's "Song of Destiny" will also be performed.

Franz Liszt has recently undertaken the direction of the newly-founded Academy of Music at Pesth.

THEATRES.

The theatres now show signs of exhausted effort, and merely shift their revivals from one house to another, instead of venturing upon original production. Thus, "The Lancashire Lass" and "Lost in London" have both been removed from the Princess's Theatre, which is closed, and transferred to the boards of the Adelphi, where their combined attractions address a new audience, and, on the score of taste, certainly introduce an improvement in the style of entertainment. Miss Lydia Foote, Mrs. Alfred Mellon, Mr. S. Emery, and Mr. G. Belmore are included in the cast. The Princess's will reopen on Thursday with the English version of the famous Porte St. Martin drama, entitled "Le Voyage Autour du Monde," and to be called "Round the World in Eighty Days," under the conduct of Mr. Mayer. At the Holborn Amphitheatre Mr. Creswick has appeared as Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice;" but the general get-up of the piece was far from satisfactory. An extravaganza with a long name has been transferred from the Holborn to the Royalty, where now "Cryptoconchoidsyphonotomata" fills a space in the programme, in which the name of Mr. Charles Colletto is distinguished, as a patterer in the style of Mr. Charles Mathews. He delights his audience with a series of parodies and eccentric performances. The artist is decidedly clever. At the Surrey Mr. Boucicault's "Arrah-na-Pogue" has been revived with success.

At the Lyceum, yesterday week, Mr. Henry Irving acted Hamlet for the hundredth time—an event of good augury for the Shakespearean drama. A large audience assembled on the occasion, and awarded to the performer all its honours.

A reward of £500 has been offered for the recovery of the will of the late Lord St. Leonards. It is stated to have been written on five or six sheets of old quarto white letter-paper, in the handwriting of his Lordship.

The members of the Chester and Wrexham Society of Natural Science have decided to honour the memory of Canon Kingsley, who founded the society, by establishing a Scholarship for the Encouragement of Natural Science, and also a Kingsley memorial medal, to be given from time to time by the society for original research within the district of the society's operations.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

A paper has been read before the Royal Society by Mr. Robert Mallet, C.E., on the Origin and Mechanism of Production of the Columnar Structure of Basalt. The author shows that all the salient phenomena of prismatic basalt, as observed in nature, can be accounted for as results of contraction by cooling in a homogeneous body, and that the theories hitherto advanced and repeated in text-books of the production of basaltic prisms are alike untenable and unnecessary. It is clear that if a mass of basalt, solidified on the outside, but still in the molten state within, loses heat gradually by conduction and radiation, so that the molten part gradually solidifies, it must in the cooling contract, and the contraction in the case of a body not extensible involves splitting up in some direction or other. It is also clear that this splitting or cracking will take place in the line of least resistance, or in that line in which, to satisfy the contraction, there is the least cracking to do. It can be shown mathematically that this minimum is reached by the cracking being in the form of hexagons, and hence hexagonal columns in basalt are necessarily formed. Mr. Mallet says that his paper renders for the first time, he believes, a complete and consistent account of all the phenomena observed in prismatic basalt; and no doubt the explanation is correct, but it is by no means original. On the contrary, it has been already propounded in different quarters, in some of which, one would have thought, Mr. Mallet might have observed it. An article which, nearly ten years ago, appeared in *Engineering*, "On the Line of Least Resistance," accounts for the hexagonal formation of basaltic columns on the very principle Mr. Mallet adopts; and mentions that, just as mathematicians have shown that in the hexagonal cells of bees most space is obtained with least wax, so in the basaltic hexagons it could be shown most contraction would be obtained with the least cracking. We have ourselves before referred to the same obvious truth, not merely as exemplified by basalt, but by starch, clay, and other homogeneous substances, which contract in cooling or drying. It seems to us Mr. Mallet has only re-discovered things already well known.

It has been lately stated that the seeds of the colchicum or meadow-saffron have been used as a substitute for hops in Germany, and that the roots of the plant have been used as a substitute for malt. The colchicum, though useful as an article of the *Materia Medica*, is well known to be a poison, and therefore most objectionable as a dietic substance. But the fact of such adulteration is disputed.

The cane-sugar planters of Cuba are beginning to experience the effects of the competition of beet-root sugar now imported so extensively into this country from France, Belgium, and Germany. If the process of supercession should go on at the same rate during the next four years as during the last four, the prospects of the cane-sugar industry throughout the world will be very seriously impaired. The large production of glucose from potato-starch, from rice, and from a variety of other substances must also tell largely and speedily both upon the sugar and malting trades, glucose or grape-sugar being now largely used, not merely as a substitute for cane-sugar, but also as a substitute for malt in the manufacture of beer.

Mr. Consul Gower, in his report on the progress and trade of Hiogo, in Japan, states that a large brewery has been established at that place, and that beer of a fair quality is brewed there. The hops are imported from America. Beer is now largely consumed by the Japanese.

M. Gabba, an Italian professor, has ascertained that the colours of flowers may be temporarily changed by the application of liquid ammonia. But in a few hours the effect passes off, and the original colour returns. A little hartshorn was poured into a saucer, over which a funnel was inverted, and the stem of the flower to be operated upon was stuck into the pipe of the funnel, reaching to the hartshorn beneath. By this proceeding blue, violet, and purple flowers become green, white flowers yellow, and fuchsias with white and red flowers become yellow, green, and blue.

L'Union Médicale states that chloral has been found to be an antidote for sea-sickness, about twenty grains dissolved in water being taken before going on board.

In pneumatic tubes sometimes a stoppage of the carrier occurs, and M. Bontemps has suggested an ingenious method of discovering the position of the obstruction. A membrane is fitted to the mouth of the tube, the vibrations of which are registered on a revolving drum, and by the nature of these vibrations when a pistol is discharged the position of the obstruction is revealed.

A paper on "The Mercantile Marine," by Captain Bedford Pim, has been read before the Society of Arts, and has provoked a good deal of discussion—the subject of the sea-worthiness of our ships being one that is now engaging the attention of Parliament. On all sides it is admitted that there is a scarcity of competent seamen, and this is proposed to be met by the establishment of training-ships for boys. But this expedient should be combined with the re-enactment of the old apprentice system. In regard to overloading, a method of marking on the side of the ship a scale showing the proper percentage of space displacement which should be given to ships of different sizes to ensure safety has been suggested by Mr. W. W. Rundle, of Liverpool, on which scale there would be a conspicuous patch, which would be visible above water when the ship was not too deep, but which would be immersed, and consequently be invisible, when she was overloaded. It seems to us that one material point not brought into much prominence in this discussion is the construction of all the deck orifices in such a way that water could not possibly enter the interior even if the deck were swept by a heavy sea; and also provision that any water which comes on the deck shall have easy means of escape. No erections should be permitted upon the deck which are not of the most substantial character, and deck-loads of whatever kind should be gradually discouraged and finally prevented. In all new ships the top deck should be the strongest deck; and in the case of iron ships it should be made of iron and covered with asphalt. The hatch-coverings should also be of iron, securely riveted to the iron deck.

A method of obtaining sugar from molasses consists in adding about 20 per cent of sulphate of magnesia dissolved in little water to the molasses, when the sulphates of lime and potash will be retained on passing the mixture through the centrifugal machine. The liquor is then filtered and boiled in vacuo in the usual manner, and some powdered sugar is added to the liquor in the moulds when cool, to form nuclei. Crystallisation then takes place.

Two new inventions are being introduced by Messrs. Field and Sons, Fore-street, City, which will have considerable influence on the productions of the straw-hat trade. The first is a new sewing machine for straw plaits, by which hats can be made with greater facility than by ordinary hand work, producing a superior finish without the aid of stiffening. One operator will be able to do the work of twelve by the old process, thereby considerably lessening the cost of production. The second is a process by which the ordinary straw plait can be bleached to a silvery white, which, it is said, will retain its brightness where ordinary plaits would lose their colour, and at the same time enriching the appearance of the plait.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.



THE KING ENTERING PAMPELUNA.

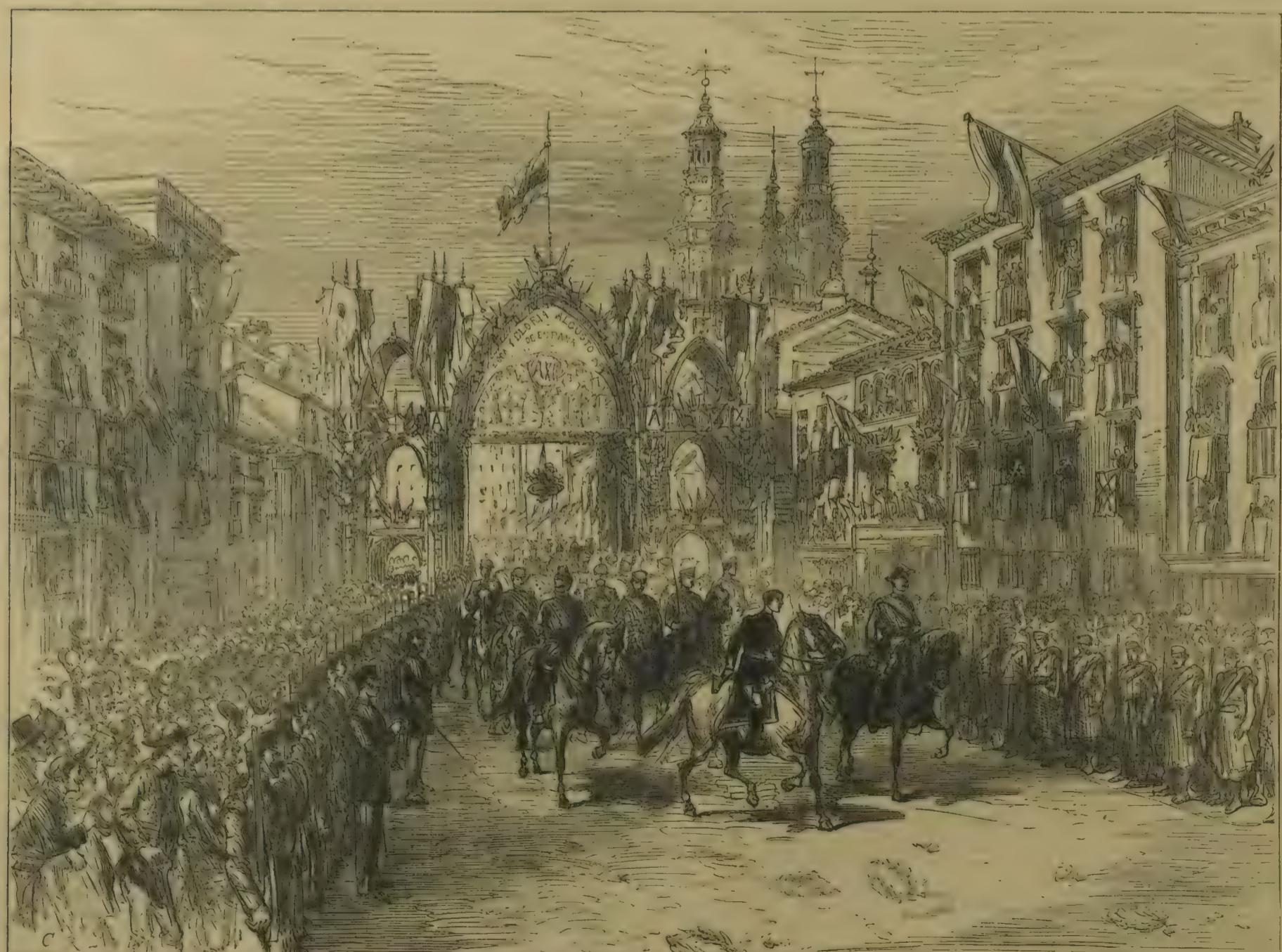


THE KING'S HEAD-QUARTERS AT OTEIZA.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, with the army of King Alfonso XII. in Navarre, assisted by M. Dick de Lonlay, furnishes a number of Illustrations of the movements of the young King and his troops in the first week of February. The active operations were in the hilly country between Estella and Pamplona, which we have already described, Estella being the Carlist head-quarters, while Pamplona, the chief city of Navarre, having been relieved from a Carlist blockade, was held by General Moriones for King Alfonso. The correspondent of a daily paper says:—"I should have had no idea of the opposition the Royal army has to encounter at every step in Navarre until I had accompanied it within the enemy's

lines. Between the Carrascal and Puente la Reina and thence northwards to the Sierra del Perdon the country is literally furrowed with trenches. Every eminence in the valleys, every crest among the hills, every approach by road or path or mule-track to a village or farm-house, is seamed with trenches from a quarter of a mile to fifty yards in length. There are perhaps many hundreds of these formidable defences to be seen along these six leagues of road. Some of the trenches are constructed with great skill and cunning; the excavated earth has been removed from them, and their entrances hidden by vines and brushwood planted for that purpose." The positions occupied by King Alfonso's army when the fighting began are

to be noted. The line held by the 1st Corps d'Armée was on the eastern side of the river Arga from the village of Barasoain, where the stream runs through the western ridges of the Sierra del Perdon, to Mendigorria. This was occupied by Despujols' troops, with their head-quarters at Artajona. The Carlists' positions on Santa Barbara threatened the road which follows the bank of the Arga between Puente la Reina and Mendigorria. The brigade of General Prendergast was engaged in works to secure the positions of the Alfonsist army along the hills which face Puente to the south, those which skirt the Arga northward, the Portillo of the Sierra del Perdon, and the pass of the Carrascal. The advanced line of the 2nd



THE KING ENTERING LOGRONO ON HIS RETURN FROM THE ARMY.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.



PAMPELUNA, FROM THE ESTELLA ROAD.



THE DEAD OF BOTH ARMIES ON MOUNT ESQUINZA.



MAP OF THE PROPOSED ROUTE TO CHINA FROM BRITISH BURMAH.

Corps d'Armée was on Monte Esquinza between the height which commands the road to Villatuerta and the hermitage of San Cristobal on the summit of the mountain. Its headquarters were at Oteiza and Larraga, a central position between the three divisions of the army and the dépôt of the supplies at Tafalla. Between the positions of the 1st and 2nd Corps d'Armée stands the height of Santa Barbara, which commands the road leading from Puente la Reina to Maneru, Cirauqui, and Estella. This place is most formidably entrenched by the Carlists, and the abandonment of Lorca by the Royal troops has opened for it an easy communication with Estella. The river Salado, a branch of the Arga, which is crossed a little east of Lorca by the Estella road, screens the mountain from a direct attack on the south, and the plains beyond separate it from Monte Esquinza. The position of the 2nd Army Corps is still very much exposed, for the Carlists have not been dislodged from the hills which run from the Oteiza and Villatuerta road westward. There seems no security against an attack on Oteiza from the direction of Monte Jurra, or an attempt to cut off its communication with Larraga.

The following account is given of the entry of young King Alfonso into Pampeluna, a town of 17,000 inhabitants, on the 7th ult.:

"At eight o'clock this morning, after attending mass in Puente la Reina, the King started for the capital of Navarre, which has suffered so long and severely from the efforts of his enemy. He was accompanied by the General-in-Chief, General Despujols, and the Minister of War, and attended by a cavalry escort of six squadrons. The series of hills which line the road until it rises through the Portilla of the Sierra del Perdon were held by troops, and the route was crowded for miles by the people of the neighbouring district crowding into Pampeluna to witness the entry of the King. The view of the country in its present state confirms the admiration with which the officers speak of the march of Moriones along the road from Pampeluna to Puente la Reina. Every crest was seamed with trenches. We must have passed some 500 of these formidable defences, all of them commanding the road, before we entered the defile by which it winds over the Sierra del Perdon and falls into the plain of Pampeluna. This pass is known as the Portilla, and the hills here rise abruptly from the road to a great height at each side. Trenches had been cut in parallel lines from the crests of these to within a short distance of where we had to pass, and on a height to the left earthworks had been constructed, with positions for infantry, commanding the road to the north, and places for four cannon facing Puente la Reina. It was probably the presence of the guns which saved Moriones from a formidable opposition at this point, for the Carlists had abandoned the position in the fear of losing them; which might have happened if Primo de Rivera had been in a position, after taking Lorca, the same day that Moriones left Pampeluna, to cut off the Carlist retreat by pushing towards Abarzuza. The air on the Sierra was extremely keen and clear, and as we wound round the mountain, and a view of the plain opened before us, the sight was as fine as can be seen in the mountain scenery of Spain.

"The King had ridden on fast, and had arrived within sight of the city at eleven o'clock. At his approach the guns from the citadel fired a salute, which was repeated by all the cannon of the battery as he entered the town. The municipal authorities received their Royal visitor beyond the walls, and he passed the ramparts and the drawbridge, and entered by the Puerta de Taconera into the *paseo* which bears that name. At right angles to the *Paseo de Taconera* runs that of Valencia, a handsome square lined with trees and open towards the south; at the upper end are situated the massive buildings of the 'Palacio de la Deputacion Foral,' which looks out on the western side over the Plaza de la Constitucion. Both this square and that of Valencia are large and picturesque, but have no pretensions to beauty of design or architecture. The Plaza de Valencia presented a scene of animation rarely equalled in the capital of Navarre. The houses at each side of the promenade were decorated with various coloured hangings, and all along the great balcony of the palace were the national scarlet and yellow. The people were dressed in more than ordinary gala, for the Sunday of Carnival had been chosen for the Royal entry; flags were grouped round the poles which lined the route, and streamers floated from their tops. The gay dresses of the citizens alternated with the brilliant uniforms of the Royal staff and the gold and white jackets of the hussars, while the people crowded in upon the Royal cortége as it passed through a line of flashing helmets, where the road was kept by the Coraceros of the King. A burning sun shone down from the unclouded sky, and lit into sparkling flashes the glaciers of the Pyrenees and the fresh snow on the western mountains of Navarre. To the east, the bald white summit of Montreal towered above the sierra which surrounds the plain, already green with the new-year's crop; and to the west the mountains rose above each other, clothed in shades of paler blue, until they faded into the snows of the Sierra de Andia. Immediately on his arrival the King attended the cathedral. This building is a rare medley of style; the façade is Corinthian, handsome but somewhat cold, while the interior is a very fine specimen of Gothic, the beauties of which were almost hidden to-day by the draping of the windows. After attending the cathedral, the King retired to his apartments in the palace, and the people flocked into the Plaza de la Constitucion to see the arrival of troops and strangers crowding into the town. In the afternoon the Royal party drove round the town in open carriages, attended by the civic authorities, who conducted the King to the citadel, and, no doubt, explained to him the defences and deficiencies of the town he had just relieved. It is the custom here, as in some other towns of the north of Spain, to let loose upon the people on certain feasts a set of grotesque figures—some gigantic and some dwarfish—who perform certain evolutions in the manner of a dance, reminding me of a Drury Lane pantomime. These figures were in operation yesterday, and afforded much amusement."

The same correspondent thus describes the visits of King Alfonso to the town of Logrono, where the venerable Espartero resides, and to Burgos, the mediæval capital of Old Castile:—"At the boundary of the province of Logrono the principal Governor was waiting to receive him; and as the train passed under a triumphal arch at the railway station, the people crowded down on the line and filled the platform, rendering all official formality impossible. At Calaborra, on the charred ruins of buildings in the station, were seated men and women, and children were handed up that they might get a sight of the Royal youth. The enthusiasm here was the greatest yet seen in Spain. Among the crowd who thronged the station and approaches one hardly saw a person who was not of the poorer classes—arrieros with their crimson fajas and blue velveteen jackets, Navarros of the Ribera with their national boina, and the northern Castilian with his head bound in a red kerchief. The women were specially boisterous in their demonstrations of loyalty; these rough, sunburnt creatures clapped their hands and shouted themselves crimson in the face at the sight of the King. 'Que guapo es! quemuy guapo!' The children, too, crowded to see the Royal face, which was smiling and bowing to the crowd. At Logrono a Royal salute

was fired as the train entered the station. The King and his suite passed from the railway under an arch which the town had erected in front of the station. This arch was erected to imitate the massive gateway of some castellated fort. It consisted of painted canvas stretched over a wooden framework. At the opposite end of the plaza, Espartero had erected an arch to the King in a Moorish style; and the ayuntamiento had placed another of a floral design at the beginning of the Calle Mayor. The King visited the cathedral, and then passed up the main street to visit Espartero; the Marquis of Molins accompanied him. The interview between the King and Espartero was most cordial; the latter complimented his Majesty on his conduct during his first campaign, and insisted on his accepting the military order of San Fernando. The King refused at first, but was pressed to accept the honour, and the old warrior passed round his neck the cordon he had worn during the last Carlist war. The King fastened on Espartero's breast the cross of Charles III., which he took from his own bosom. In the evening, at the banquet given in the Casa de Ayuntamiento, where the King was lodged, the health of the new chevalier of San Fernando was drank; and the King returned thanks and proposed that of the regiments of Caceres and Tetuan, and the engineers who had distinguished themselves in the defence of Monte Esquinza. The illuminations of Logrono were very splendid in the evening, and fireworks were let off opposite the Casa de Consejo. The house of the Marquis of Santa Cruz was beautifully decorated. There was a masked ball in the theatre to celebrate the last day of carnival. The arrangements on the railway between Castejon and Miranda, and the latter place and Burgos, left nothing to be desired. The train arrived regularly, and the stations were kept with order and security, a thing not easy in Spain. The part of the train destined for the King's use consisted of three carriages—an open saloon which served as a smoking-carriage, and in which deputations were received, a sleeping compartment, and an ordinary carriage. They were adorned with great taste, bearing outside the Royal arms. These belonged to the Norte Company, which also supplied the other carriages which form the Royal train. The only incident of interest in the journey from Logrono to Burgos had been anticipated by other travellers during the stay of the army in that district. On approaching Miranda from Haro the railway line passes through the skirts of the Sierra which runs northward into Navarre. Here, as it had been found impracticable to cut these hills off from communication with the Carlist country, there were always a few skirmishers wandering about them who fire upon the trains. This amusement was practised very generally by the Carlists during the autumn; but when the headquarters were moved from Logrono it was discontinued. Today, however, the sport was too good to be neglected, and as the Royal train drew near the accustomed point of attack near the tunnel by which the line passes under the hill, shots were fired on the train from half a dozen different spots. There were, perhaps, twenty shots fired, but luckily with no other effect than to leave one bullet-mark on the engine.

"At two o'clock in the afternoon the King arrived at Burgos. There was little animation at the railway station, but the preparations made for the reception were extensive and in very good taste. The King drove in a carriage at once to the cathedral. The bridge leading to the town gate had been fortified, so that it was necessary for the Royal cortége to cross the Arlanzon by the upper bridge, and drive along the Espolon to the gate. The King was not much cheered, but there was much animation in the dense crowd which lined the way. Burgos is among the most picturesque towns in Spain. It has shaded promenades extending along the river for more than a league. At the extremities are two convents, which contain treasures of sculpture. The carving on the tombs in the convent of the Cartuja and that of the Huelgas are known to every lover of Gothic art; and the city boasts for its cathedral one of the finest Gothic edifices. The appearance of the Royal suite in the church, however, was not so effective as might have been. The inclosed 'coros' of the Spanish churches break the extent of the interior, and the eye could not seize the whole scene at once. But the contrast between the sombre grandeur of the Gothic building and the gay brilliancy of the assemblage was caught more easily, as the cathedral is less dark than other Gothic churches. In the matter of decoration little seems to have been attempted in Burgos. A Moresque arch stood at the end of the bridge which enters the Espolon, and that promenade was lined with poles, decorated with groups of flags and escutcheons. The Puerta de Santa Maria, the stately gate of the great Emperor, was adorned with flags, and preparations had been made for illuminating it; but these flimsy hangings contrasted with the solidity of the building. Such gewgaws show to disadvantage in a mediæval town like Burgos, which has more interesting memorials, and gives a better idea of mediæval chivalry, than any town except Toledo."

Another letter says:—"The railway officials throughout the country, and especially on the Madrid and Saragossa line, seem unable to recover from the consternation into which the cold-blooded butchery of a telegraph clerk at Mores, near Calatayud, has thrown them, and their demoralisation has been so complete that since that murder the night-train carrying the mail has been discontinued, and the line is altogether abandoned from sunset to sunrise. We left Saragossa in the morning, and were surprised to see the masons at work at every station, rearing walls with loopholes and earthworks, so as to convert them into so many isolated little citadels, the peasantry of the neighbourhood and the soldiers quartered there lending a hand to speed the work. Even before the walls are up provision is made to repulse a sudden attack by palisades or stout boardings, behind which the clumsy yet solid masonry is being reared. At every station, as we went in, the troops were called out and mustered up along the platform. The whole railway line was in a state of siege, yet it were difficult to say whether all that display of force was calculated rather to dispel or to increase the traveller's apprehensions. 'Who would travel for pleasure in Spain these times?' is the general remark."

It was resolved at a meeting of the shareholders of the South Devon Railway at Exeter, last week, to present £1000 worth of stock to Mr. Woolcombe, on his retiring from the chairmanship of the company, which he has held for more than a quarter of a century. The changes on the Midland Railway were discussed, and it was decided not to adopt them.

A meeting of Middlesex magistrates was held on Thursday week, at which, upon the presentation of the Hanwell Asylum report, Mr. Henry Pownall mentioned that not a single accident had occurred during the year, although 400 patients of suicidal tendency had been received. The product of the patients' industry had saved the county upwards of £4000.

A deputation, consisting of about 200 clergy of Glasgow, waited, last Monday, upon the Lord Provost and magistrates, and presented a memorial pointing out the evils connected with the music-halls of that city. The Lord Provost promised that the magistrates would endeavour to stop the evils complained of. Meanwhile the halls are nightly crowded.

THE ROAD FROM BURMAH TO CHINA.

From the telegraphic summary of Indian news during the past week it appears that the expedition for the establishment of direct trade between the ports of Burmah and the interior of China received, when on the point of starting, a very important accession to its strength. The new member of this expedition is Mr. Margary, who belongs to her Majesty's Consulate in China. This gentleman left Shanghai in September last, and, travelling by the Yang-Tse, had, by the last advices, reached Bâmo, where he was to join the mission and conduct it to Shanghai.

We have engraved a sketch-map, epitomised (by permission) from Mr. Coryton's last map, which will enable our readers to perceive the importance of the object contemplated by the Government of India in this interesting mission. They will also remark the difficulties it is likely to encounter and the various proposals and explorations that have preceded it with the same object. The high land about Yunnan, it will be noticed, is cut through by several rivers running south, and discharging themselves on the western and southern shores of Burmah and Indo-China. Each of these rivers has its advocates in respect of its pretensions to constitute a channel for trade with China. Beginning in the west, we have the Irrawaddy, navigable from the seaport of Rangoon to Bâmo, a distance of upwards of 600 miles, traversed already by a regular line of steamers. That there are no physical impediments to the transport of Chinese merchandise by this route we may be well assured from the fact that in the early history of Burmah, and, indeed, down to a very recent date, Burmah was inundated along this very route by large armies of Chinese, who brought with them the cumbersome matériel of war. It was from Bâmo that the last official journey—that of Major Sladen, in 1868, was commenced. The obstructions met with by this officer necessitated his abandonment of the undertaking at Momien, or Tengye-Chow, the frontier town of the then insurgent Mussulman kingdom of Yunnan. Since that time no further attempt of an official character has been made until the mission which we have already referred to was organised, under Colonel Browne. The route of the mission was originally announced to be from Mandalay, the present capital of Upper Burmah along the valley of the Myet Nge to Theebo, and thence by way of Thein-nee, Konglong (where it crosses the Salween), Mung-Ting, and Shunning to Tali, late the capital of the Panthays, now once more a portion of the Empire of China. The expedition is now announced as having started on Jan. 25 from Bâmo by the Sawadi route.

The second river is the Salween, or (as it is called by the Chinese) Lu-Kiang. Were this river navigable it would, of course, furnish a ready solution of the problem, having the excellent port of Moulmein at its mouth. Its navigation ceases, however, to be continuous at the Kyodan, or rope station, about 150 miles from the sea. Above this, notwithstanding several surveys that have been attempted, the river is little known; but natives report it to be navigable for a considerable distance. Such trade as crosses the Salween crosses it at Takau and Konglong. The river is thus excluded from forming part of a trade route until canals shall have enabled us to supplement its defects. In the neighbourhood of the Salween, and starting from Moulmein, we have to note the journeys by land of Dr. Richardson in 1830 and subsequent years, in the course of which he visited Ava and the Shan States subject to Burmah, while Captain Macleod in 1836, on a similar mission to the Shan States tributary to Siam, made his way to Kiang-Hung, the town selected by Captain Spry as the terminus of the railway projected by that officer from Rangoon. The journals of Macleod and Richardson have been deemed of such importance, in connection with the present mission, that they have been reprinted by order of the House of Commons. As regards Captain Spry's project, we may remark that a portion of the route has been actually surveyed, by order of the Indian Government; but, probably in anticipation of less costly discoveries in other quarters, the survey has been suspended. With a view of arranging for the protection of traders to the north-east of Tenasserim, and testing the practicability of one of the principal routes, Captain Thomas Lowndes was deputed, in 1871, to proceed on a mission to Zimmay, one of the principal dependencies of Siam. That officer, provided with a small escort, reached Zimmay without difficulty, was hospitably received by the chief of Zimmay, and returned shortly after in safety with his party to Moulmein.

In the early part of 1872, during the visit of the unfortunate Lord Mayo to Moulmein, a trading party from China made its appearance in that town, and excited great interest in the Viceroy and his suite. This party, which consisted of fifty-four men, had started from Maing-Shay, in China, and arrived in Moulmein after travelling 108 days. Their course had been, so far as could be ascertained, to the eastward of Salween to Konglong, thence by Thein-Nee and Theebo to Toungnoo, on the Sittang, from which town they had come to the Salween, when they crossed at the ruins of the old town of Martaban, opposite to Moulmein.

The disorganisation caused by the prevalence for so many years of civil war in the vicinity of Tali, and the weakness of the governments of Burmah and Siam, to which the petty chiefs in the interior profess allegiance, have been the main causes hitherto operating to prevent trade between the Chinese frontier and Moulmein. The energy of the present Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, the Hon. Ashley Eden, may be relied on as a guarantee for strenuous efforts being made on the part of the British Government for their removal. Notwithstanding the disturbed state of the country, a very considerable trade is carried on at present between Moulmein and the provinces bordering on China. It is conducted principally by Shans, who travel, for the purpose of protection, in parties. The route most frequented by these traders would seem to be that almost directly eastward from Moulmein, crossing two rivers, thence striking the Meinam, and continuing their route north-westward to Takau and the provinces of Kiunngma by the Salween.

The Sittang, which we have above referred to, must be excluded from our calculations when seeking an outlet for trade carried on to the north of Burmah, inasmuch as by reason of the formation of the land at the head of the gulf of Martaban it is subject to the destructive action of a bore too formidable to be risked by shipping of any magnitude.

The next river eastward of the Salween which fulfils the conditions as regards accessibility from the sea is the Meinam, at the mouth of which is situated Bangkok, the capital of Siam. Owing to the numerous impediments in its course, it is ill-adapted for the purposes of general navigation, and at Bangkok want of depth is a fatal obstacle to the approach of ships of large burden.

East again of the Meinam, and flowing in the upper part of its course closer than any other to the point at which it is desired to "tap" China, is the magnificent stream of the M'ekong. It was by means of this river that the French, on their settlement in Cambodia, hoped to acquire the traffic of south-western China on easy terms. The memorable exploration of the M'ekong, under the gallant Lagree, who perished at its close, dissipated every prospect of this great river being used for the purposes of commerce.

To make our necessarily imperfect review of the subject complete we should notice the watercourse of the Songkoi, which falls into the Gulf of Tonquin. To this river the attention of our French neighbours has been recently directed, and to their operations on it they are now looking for some compensation for their disappointment on the Mekong.

The principal subject of interest for the present is the actual performance of the hitherto ideal journey by a European. If inferior in brilliant incidents and hairbreadth escapes to the travels of those who have preceded him in attempting the same feat, Mr. Margary's undertaking has at least the welcome merit of success; and to that gentleman belongs the honour of being the first European who has travelled continuously between Shanghai and the Irrawaddy, and thus proved the possibility of passing, under conditions suited to ordinary commerce, between the interior of China and Europe by way of the ports in the Bay of Bengal. We shall await with some impatience the account of which this enterprising traveller will be able to give us of the country between Yunnan and Momien.

Since the above was in type, it is with the greatest pain that we learn, by a telegram from Calcutta, that Colonel Browne had been attacked by a party of Chinese, and Mr. Margary killed.

In a letter received by General Margary, R.E., the father of this accomplished traveller, only on Tuesday last, Mr. Margary writes (dating Nov. 29, from Yunnan) that he has enjoyed his journey everywhere, that the disposition of the people was "charming," and that, with some few exceptions that added a zest of variety to his experience, he has had "a triumphal progress." It seems not improbable that the mission, under Colonel Browne, has been attacked much about the spot at which Major Sladen found obstacles too strong for him, and was forced to retreat.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil, dated Aug. 12, 1850, and June 11, 1859, of the Right Hon. George John, Baron Sondes, late of Lees Court, Kent, and of No. 32, Grosvenor-square, who died on Dec. 17 last at Elmham Hall, Norfolk, were proved on the 18th ult. by his widow and eldest son, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator gives to his son the Hon. Lewis Watson Milles the land tax of the parish of Great Gidding, Huntingdonshire, an annuity of £200 charged on his real estate, and a pecuniary legacy of £500; to each of his five other younger children he also gives legacies of £500: and to his widow, Lady Eleanor Sondes, he leaves his leasehold house, No. 32, Grosvenor-square, with the residue of his personal estate. All his real estate he devises to his son, the Rev. George Watson Milles, now Lord Sondes. The remaining part of a sum of £20,000, which he has power to appoint under the will of his father, he appoints by the codicil to such of his younger children as have not had their share.

The will, with one codicil, dated respectively Jan. 25, 1860, and Jan. 26, 1868, of the Right Hon. Lady Emily Frances Macnaghten, late of Bittern Manor House, near Southampton, who died on June 6 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by her husband, Mr. Steuart Macnaghten, the personal estate being sworn under £12,000. The testatrix bequeaths £1000 to her brother, the Earl of Antrim, for life, and at his death to his daughter, Mabel Macdonnell; certain Indian Stock to her husband for life, and on his decease to her sister-in-law, Barbara Maria Torrens; and some specific legacies. The residue she gives to her husband.

The will (with six codicils) of the late Mr. John Hargreaves, of Silwood Park, Berks, has been proved—the personal property being sworn under £600,000. The testator appoints his eldest son, Mr. John Dennison Hargreaves, Mr. John Hicks, M.P., the Rev. J. Shepherd Birley, of Bolton, Mr. Adolphus Frederick Govett, stockbroker, and his widow, executors; and he gives to each executor (except his wife and son) and to his solicitor, Mr. Edward Frederick Burton, legacies of £500 each. He gives to his wife his horses and carriages, and the use of his pictures, statues, plate, and furniture, and an immediate legacy of £1000; and directs the establishment at Silwood Park to be kept up for her for three months from his death. At her death the plate, pictures, statues, and furniture are to go to his eldest son. He gives to his wife an annuity of £3000 a year; to his daughters, Mrs. Garrett, Mrs. Hare, and Mrs. Ormerod, he gives £25,000 each; and to Mr. Hook £36,500, to be held upon trust for them, in addition to the settlements made on their marriages. The testator gives to his eldest son a legacy of £10,000 and to his two younger sons £10,000 each on the youngest attaining twenty-five; and he gives the residue of his real and personal property among his three sons—viz., four tenths to Mr. John Dennison Hargreaves, three tenths to Mr. Charles Reginald Hargreaves, and three tenths to Mr. Ernest Hargreaves.

The will, dated May 12, 1873, of Mr. William Tarn, draper, of Newington-causeway, and of Homewood, Chiselhurst, who died on Jan. 22 last, was proved on the 18th ult. by William Tarn, the son, and David Law, John Scott, and Thomas Burrowes, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £500,000. The testator bequeaths to Messrs. Law, Scott, and Burrowes £500 each, free of duty, for their trouble as executors, and annuities and legacies to some of his relatives, servants, and others. As to the whole residue of his property, he leaves one third to his son William, one third upon trust for his son John, and one third upon trust for his grandson, Robert William Mitchell, the son of his late daughter, Lois Ann Mitchell.

The English Consul at Santander has demanded reparation for the outrage committed on Owen, the master of the British steamer Marie, who a few days ago was unjustly incarcerated in a prison cell and barbarously beaten by the police.

The election of a successor to the late Archbishop Leahy in the Roman Catholic bishopric of Cashel and Emly took place on Thursday week. The result was the nomination of the Rev. Dr. Ryan, P.P., as Dignissimus, Canon Cahill, P.P., Dignior, and Dean Cantwell, Dignus. The three names will be submitted, in the usual form, to the Pope, who may choose any one, or, exercising his assumed power, set all aside.

In a despatch, dated Feb. 19, Lord Carnarvon has replied to the native chiefs of the Gold Coast, who recently complained that their slaves had been set free, contrary to the understanding arrived at with Governor Strahan. Lord Carnarvon points out that in the very petition in which grievances are alleged and compensation asked for there is a long argument to prove that the condition of the slaves is excellent, that they receive every care and attention, and that instances of cruelty are exceedingly rare. If this statement is to be believed, there seems but little fear, the despatch adds, of any sudden interruption in the relations between master and slave. In conclusion, Lord Carnarvon says that in the assistance rendered to them the petitioners have already received more than the equivalent for any sacrifices they may be called upon to make, and that the Queen cannot entertain a request for compensation from slaveholders who, but for her interference, would now be either dead or themselves in slavery.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

PICKWICK.—In your solution of Problem No. 1616 you omit the most difficult variation. The other solution is altogether wrong.

CANT.—You have ignored the most difficult variation of Problem No. 1617.

J.G.C.—The two-mover, we are sorry to say, is not up to our standard.

A GREENWELL.—Your solution is hopelessly incomprehensible.

J RIDPATH.—We agree with you in considering Mr. Bennett's problem an extremely difficult position.

MINTO.—If you will refer to the position again you will see that the Queen cannot mate at K B 3rd. Black simply takes off the Queen.

A.J.—The games sent scarcely possess sufficient interest for our columns. We shall be glad, however, to receive another sample.

F.G.LANDON, J.B.G., A.G. and E.B. GLASGOW, P.T.HAZARD, E.W.FRY, Aunt FANNY, WALTER LONDON, T.H.H., C.N.RENNETT, and others have pointed out that Problem No. 1618 admits of a commonplace solution, commencing with 1. Q to K 7th (ch).

PAGODA.—In Problem No. 1618 there is no mate by R to K Kt 6th, if Black play 1. K to Q 4th. Look at the position again.

F.H.B. and F.G.LANDON.—Accept our best thanks for the problems.

PROBLEM NO. 1619.—Additional correct solutions received from Miss Jane D, M.A., Oxon, Inagh, W.B., Simple.

PROBLEM NO. 1618.—Correct solutions received from W. AIREY, WOLLEY, EAST MARSDEN, GORDON, SINGLETON, AMY, M. CHAPMAN, A. WOOD, DUMPLING, H.R. VINCENT, W.S.B., E.F. TURNER, MISS JANE D, D.O. POPP, H. MULF, J.C. BROWN, E. TITCHMARSH, S.Y.P., TREDEWEEKES, S. B. BROWN, W. G. D., G. E. V., J. HEDDLE, A. A. DODD, J. T. C. BOSWORTH, HARRY PRICE, CLIVE CROSKY, DU CHAMER, WEE MS. PERI, J. N. C. OWLES, BEN RHYS, R. F. N. BANKS, PAUL PRY, LOBES, PAGODA, H. SCHIELEUNER, CANT, B. B., THREE BLENHEIM ORANGES, N. A., E. G. H. POLLOCK, H. E. RAIBACH, IAUGH.

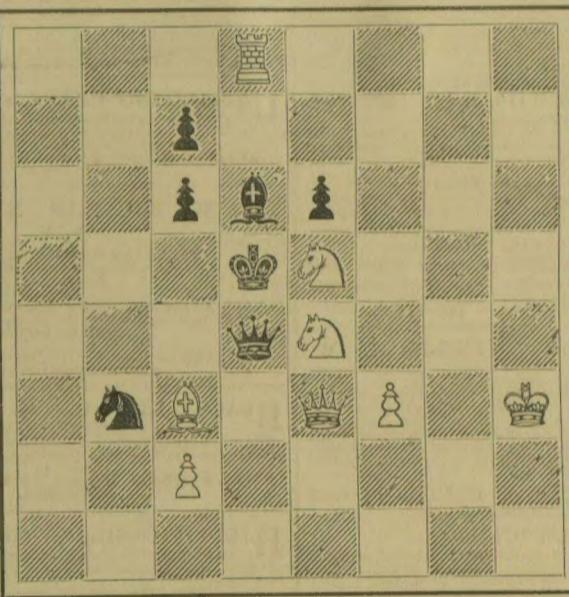
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1618.

This Problem, unfortunately, admits of a very commonplace solution, commencing with 1. Q to K 7th (ch).

PROBLEM NO. 1620.

By Mr. H. E. KIDSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

The following Games were contested, last autumn, at the Café de la Régence, Paris, between Mr. S. HAMEL, the President of the Nottingham Chess Club, and Mr. MEISELS, one of the best players in Paris.

(Knight's Defence to the King's Bishop's Game.)

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. Kt takes B	P takes Kt
2. B to Q 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	18. P to K B 4th	R P takes P
3. P to Q 3rd	B to Q B 4th	19. P takes K P	R takes P (ch)
4. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	20. K to Kt 2nd	Q to K B 2nd
5. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	This was decided premature. He ought to have played 20. B P takes P. Black, however, doubtless saw his way to winning a piece by the move in the text; but failed to take into consideration the after consequences.	
6. B to Kt 5th	Q to Q Kt 5th	21. Q takes P	R to R 7th (ch)
7. Q to K 2nd	P to Q R 4th	22. R to Kt 3rd	P to K B 4th
8. Castles	B to Kt 5th	Essential, to prevent the fatal check at Q B 8th.	
9. B takes Kt	P takes B	23. P takes B P	Kt takes P
10. Q to K 2nd	Q to Q R 2nd	24. R takes P	R takes Kt
11. P to K 3rd	B to K R 4th	25. Q to K R sq	Q takes R
12. P to Kt 4th	This strikes us as somewhat hazardous. It is rarely that these flank Pawns can be advanced with safety until after the adverse King has castled on his own side.		26. Q to Kt 8th (ch), and wins.
13. K to R 2nd			
14. B to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q R 6th	This was the flaw in the combination which Black had overlooked when he played 20. Q to K B 2nd. He has now no resource.	
15. B to Q B 2nd	Q to Q 2nd	27. Kt to Q 6th (ch) K to B sq	
16. KT to K R 4th	P to K R 4th	28. K to Q R 7th (ch) K to B 2nd	
17. P to Kt 3rd			
18. P to Q Kt 4th	Castles	29. P to Q 4th	Kt to Q B 5th
19. Kt to K B 3rd	R to K sq	30. K to B sq	R to Q Kt sq
20. K to Q sq	Kt to K B 3rd	31. K to B sq	R to Kt sq
21. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	32. P to Q Kt 5th	Kt to Q R 4th
22. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to Kt 3rd	33. P takes P	Kt takes P
23. P to Kt 4th	R to K sq	34. P to Q 5th	Kt takes R
24. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	35. Kt to K 6th (ch) K to B sq	Kt to Q 6th (ch)
25. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	36. Q to Q B 4th (ch), and Black resigned.	
26. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to Kt 4th	If Mr. Hamel really abandoned the game at this point, we cannot but think that his resignation was, to say the least, premature. At any rate, we cannot see any mode of play by which White can force the game immediately, if, indeed, he can win at all. Suppose, for example, Black were now to play:	
27. P to Kt 4th	Kt to Kt 3rd	37. P takes Kt	Kt to Q 2nd (best)
28. K to Kt 2nd	R to K 4th	White has now but two lines of play open to him, which appear to be of any avail—viz., 37. P takes P (double ch), and 38. R to K B 4th.	
29. Q to Kt 2nd	Kt to Kt 3rd	In the first place—	
30. K to Kt 2nd	R to K 4th	38. P takes P (dil. ch) K takes P	
31. Q to Kt 2nd	Kt to Kt 3rd	39. Q to Q 5th (ch) K to R 2nd	
32. K to Kt 2nd	R to K 4th	40. K to Q B 2nd R to Q Kt 2nd	
33. Q to Kt 2nd	Kt to Kt 3rd	41. R to Q R sq (ch) K to Kt sq	
34. K to Kt 2nd	R to K 4th	42. Kt to Q 4th Q to Q 2nd,	
35. K to Kt 2nd	Kt to Kt 3rd	and Black is safe.	
36. K to Kt 2nd	R to K 4th	38. P to K B 4th R to Q R sq (best)	
37. K to Kt 2nd	Kt to Kt 3rd	39. P takes P (dil. ch) K takes P	
38. K to Kt 2nd	R to K 4th	40. Q to Q 5th (ch) K to Kt sq	
39. K to Kt 2nd	Kt to Kt 3rd	41. R to Q R sq (ch) K to Kt sq	
40. K to Kt 2nd	R to K 4th	42. Kt to Q 4th Q to Q 2nd,	
41. K to Kt 2nd	Kt to Kt 3rd	and we do not see how White is to win.	

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

THE UNIVERSITIES v. CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB.—We hear that a proposal has emanated from the Rev. A. B. Skipworth for a match between the representatives, past and present, of the two Universities and the City of London Chess Club. It is suggested that there shall be twenty players on each side, and that the contest shall take place in June next. We question, however, whether there is any possibility of getting together the twenty best players of the two Universities, especially in the month of June.

THE INTER-UNIVERSITY MATCH.—No definite arrangements have yet been made as to where this match will be played this year. The present rooms of the City of London Chess Club do not offer adequate accommodation.

Mr. HAMEL.—Mr. Hamel, the president of the Nottingham Chess Club, has recently been on a short visit to London, and during his stay encountered, not unsuccessfully, some of the best metropolitan players.

NOTES ON THE PEERAGE.

THE PEERS OF SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

Since the meeting of Parliament no less than six Irish peers have proved their succession and established their right to vote—viz., the Duke of Leinster, the Earls of Castle Stewart, Annesley, and Charleville, and Lords Kingsale and Fermoy. We presume that some action will be taken early this Session to remove the grievances so justly complained of by Scotch and Irish peers. As the law stands at present, a Scotch peer, not a representative, is debarred from all participation in public life. In point of fact, Lord Palmerston, if he had been a Scotch peer, could never have sat in the House of Commons, and would thus have been shut out from the brilliant career that has rendered his name famous throughout Europe. The House of Lords Committee that investigated the subject last June and July collected a vast amount of important evidence and made a report offering some valuable suggestions.

THE EARLDOM OF MAR.

How often do national and popular delusions fade away! The old boast of Scotland that there was no title in Great Britain, perhaps no title in Europe, so ancient as that of the Earl of Mar, must be abandoned. Heretofore that historic earldom was considered an extraordinary relic, handed down to us from the most remote period of history, when the Maormer of Mar exchanged his Celtic dignity for that of Earl; but now, since the Lords' Committee for Privileges gave judgment on Thursday last, the creation of this earldom appears to bear date only from the sixteenth century. The decision of the Lords is final, and the question need not be further discussed; but we may add that it is just possible that that decision does not bar a claim by the heir-general to a more ancient Earldom of Mar than that confirmed to the Earl of Kellie.

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Clutha-Ferry	Lyttelton	Rangiora	Wairoa
Cromondal	Marton	Reefton	Waihauhau
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It is possible to keep pace with the increasing demand for this most charming texture, and to prevent delay and disappointment in the execution of orders, for the future I shall hold an enormous Stock in this my Specialty.

DANISH SILK-FINISHED TINTED ALPACAS

(as worn by H.R.H. the Princess of Wales), pronounced by competent judges to be simply lovely.

One Hundred other Choice Shades, any length cut, 1s. 11d. per yard; 28 inches wide.

HALF A GUINEA for a SILK DRESS.

Ladies who purchased my extraordinary Black and White Striped Japanese Silks of last year can have a similar article this season at 10d. per yard.

ONE SHILLING per YARD, COLOURED STRIPED JAPANESE SILKS.

I am now offering a Manufacturer's Stock of these Silks at this fabulous price, and trust every Lady who reads this advertisement will write for patterns.

CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill, W.

SATIN CASHMERE.

A perfect marvel of weaving ingenuity. The proprietors of this exquisite material tell me it has taken two clever mechanicians some months perfecting the machinery used in its manufacture. Certainly everyone who sees it must confess it is extremely beautiful, and must fully compensate for all the trouble used in its invention. Ladies who may purchase it will find its appearance does not in any way detract from its good qualities, both being equally perfect, which cannot be said of many articles of dress. 27 inches wide. 3s. 3d. per yard.

BEN TEVIE.

An extremely pretty light Fancy Tweed, most suitable for summer excursions and travelling purposes, resisting the weather as well as a waterproof Tweed, without the ugly appearance attending to that material. Chiefly in dark heather mixtures and grey shades. 28 inches wide. 1s. 11d. per yard.

FRENCH TWILLED BEIGES.

These handsome stylish-looking goods may, at first, strike many ladies as being rather large patterns for making up well. The two cloths "plain and checked" should be used in one costume, and when well arranged the tout ensemble is particularly handsome. 28 inches wide. 1s. 9d. per yard.

POLO TWEEDS.

For early spring dresses. This is a washable Tweed, and some extremely pretty checks will be found in this set of patterns. Ladies will do well to choose, at least, one dress from this series, for useful and economical morning wear. 28 inches wide. 1s. 6d. per yard.

ROWTETTA CHECKS and STRIPES.

A kind of Basket Cloth. An imitation of a very expensive French fabric, most effective in appearance, and will wash and wear equally as well as the Galatea, to which they are very similar in colourings. 3s. 6d. per yard.

NEW PRINTS

always make a fresh and pretty Morning Dress, at a price beneath consideration. No lady could pass over my beautiful assortment of Patterns without at least making one selection from them. They are irresistibly pretty. 6d. per yard. 32 inches wide.

Complete Sets of Patterns forwarded to all parts of the globe same day as receipt of Order.

CHAPMAN'S, NOTTING-HILL, W.

Established in Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-nine.

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Warehouses, the various qualities and designs in Underclothing, Silks, Fancy Dress, Mosaic Costumes, Millinery, Mantles, Sheetings, Towellings, Tablelinen, Blankets, Quilts, and all similar requisites for personal as well as for household use.

These articles are all made up on the premises, and Ladies can select at the counters their Silks, Linens, Laces, Madeira Works, Longcloths, and other fabrics, before they are sent to the various work-rooms.

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